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VOL. XLV., No. 25 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 21, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1183

TOPICS OF THE DAY

INTENTIONS OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A DEAF EAR will be turned by the Progressives to the siren calls of the Republican party; they will immediately launch a campaign in every State to gain control of Congress by the election of Progressive representatives in 1914; they will establish a general national headquarters in New York, with a publicity branch in Washington; and they still look to Colonel Roosevelt for leadership, and regard him as their Presidential candidate for 1916. These are some of the facts brought to light by the national conference of Progressive leaders in Chicago last week—a gathering whose spirit may perhaps be inferred from the exclamation of an evangelist present: "This is not politics; it is religion."

To many skeptics outside the Progressive fold, however, the Chicago conference appears to be not only politics, but politics animated and controlled by the personal ambitions of one very human being. "The battle at Chicago last June was not fought for an issue or a principle, but for a man," declares the New York *World* (Dem.), and this later gathering in the same place is "for the eminently practical purpose of seizing the machinery of the Republican party." And the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) agrees that what seems to be "heroic fanaticism" is in reality "Mr. Roosevelt's plan for keeping his followers in shape to seize the Republican machinery whenever and wherever a chance is presented." Not so specific is the charge of the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), which concedes that a popular vote of some four millions affords the Progressives excuse for taking themselves seriously, but complains that "they are standing for everything in general and nothing in particular." "No personally conducted party has ever lasted very long or has ever inspired the confidence of the American people," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.). If the Progressives were really progressive, argues the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), they would take an advanced stand against the enormous cost of militarism, "the chief cause of industrial unrest, acute poverty, and crime in the civilized world to-day." Continuing its arraignment the Boston paper says:

> "The 'Progressives' profess the utmost sympathy with every honest effort for the relief of human misery and degradation, but—refuse to indorse the effort to stop war, the chief cause of human misery and degradation. . . . . . .
>
> "That a party calling itself 'Progressive,' then, should shuffle and evade on the chief issue of human progress, to-day, while pottering around on the second-rate issues of the initiative and referendum, the recall, and a number of merely State issues, is one of the rankest exhibitions of political cowardice seen in the field of American politics for a good many years. The group of 'Progressives' in conference at Chicago, this week, are worthy to bear their self-assumed title only in a spirit of rank sarcasm. They 'progress' like the crab—backwards."

When it comes to criticism, however, this is a field where the Colonel is right at home, and he comes back with as good as he gets. "It is folly for the Republicans to waste time in thinking of any attempt to lure us back into the organization that they have made of such a character that no honest man can be in it," declares Colonel Roosevelt in Chicago. And in his key-note speech he goes on to define the aims and purposes of the Progressive party and to take issue with those who argue that there is no need of a third party because the old parties are capable of assimilating progressive ideas. He says in part:

> "We have accomplished more in ninety days than ever any other party in our history accomplished in such a length of time. We have forced all parties and candidates to give at least lip service to Progressive principles. In this brief campaign we have overthrown the powerful and corrupt machine that betrayed and strangled the Republican party. . . . . . .
>
> "We stand for every principle set forth in our platform. We stand for the purging of the roll of American public life by driving out of politics the big bosses who thwart the popular will, who rely on corruption as a political instrument, and who serve the cause of privilege.
>
> "But the function of the new party is not limited to securing the enactment of the measures advocated in the new party's platform and the retirement of a few bosses. Our purpose is to keep up a continuous campaign for social and industrial justice and for genuine government by the people and for the people."

Such a campaign, says the Colonel, can not be expected from any party which is partly reactionary; "and at their best both the old parties are partly, and they are usually dominantly, reactionary." In fact, he holds that

> "Substantially the old parties are but wings of the same party of reaction and privilege. There is now no natural definite difference between them. They are two organizations maintained to secure special privileges and benefits. Ultimately all the progressives who still cling to the two old parties will have to come with us in order to effect the needed improvements in political conditions, in the efficiency of government and in financial and industrial standards."

As the financial backers of the Bull Moose campaign have

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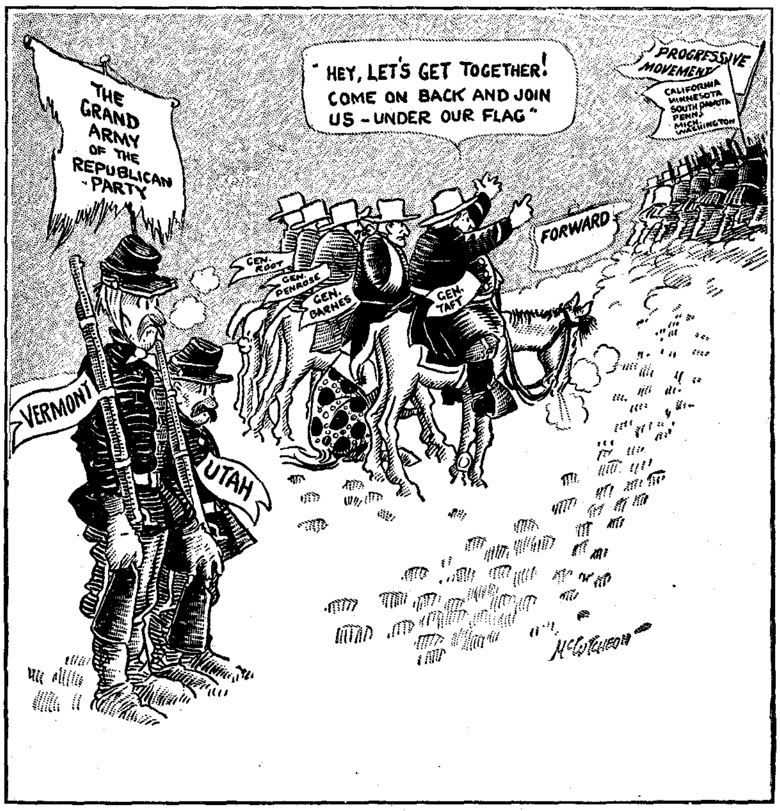
been made the subject of sneering criticism, it is interesting to hear what the Colonel has to say on this topic:

> "I believe that political parties should be controlled by, and be paid for as far as possible by, the actual men and women who vote at elections. I do not insist upon any absolute equality in campaign gifts, and I am willing that the party should take the large campaign contribution, if honestly offered without condition or reservation, on exactly the same terms and in exactly the same spirit as the small contribution. The real test of such gifts to a political party is the motive, not the size.
>
> "The broader, however, we make the basis of our dues-paying membership and the larger we make the number of our one-dollar, two-dollar, and twenty-dollar contributors, the better is it for the Progressive party and for political morality in general."



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AN INVITATION TO JOIN THE REAR GUARD.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

He sounds a trumpet call to every Progressive member of the Senate and House and of the State legislatures to push Progressive measures, and urges them also to "support legislation that will carry out our principles regardless of what party may introduce it." After touching on the problems of rural life and farm finance, deriding "the doctrine of the divine right of judges to rule the people," and denouncing "the reactionaries" for their efforts "to turn the Constitution into a fetish for the obstruction of justice," he goes on to ask support for the two constitutional amendments proposed by Senator Bristow. One of these amendments would make even a United States Supreme Court decision reversible by popular vote, and the other would give the President and the people the power to enact laws over the head of Congress. He adds:

> "The adoption of these Bristow amendments, including that providing for the direct election of United States Senators, will make it comparatively easy to secure the passage of desirable laws and to keep them in efficient shape on the statute book."

The Colonel's battle-cry of no compromise, no deals, no affiliations with either of the old parties, was wildly cheered by the 1,500 leading Progressives who constituted his audience, the correspondents tell us. "The sight here presented, of members of a political party that technically has just lost an election, meeting immediately thereafter in a spirit of triumph, is unique in political annals," declares Senator Beveridge. Correspondents report that no single note of discord made itself heard during the entire proceedings, either when the conference unanimously acclaimed the Colonel as their candidate for the Presidency in 1916, or when Mr. Perkins was thanked for his activities in behalf of the cause and retained as chairman of the executive committee. This harmony is regarded by the Chicago correspondent of the New York *World* as evidence merely of Colonel Roosevelt's domination—a domination so complete that "none of the sore spots was revealed to the naked eye."

Progressive papers naturally find in the proceedings at Chicago confirmation of their belief that the Progressive party has discovered "the only road of progress." To the New York *Mail* the movement represents "the fourth great rally of the people of America":

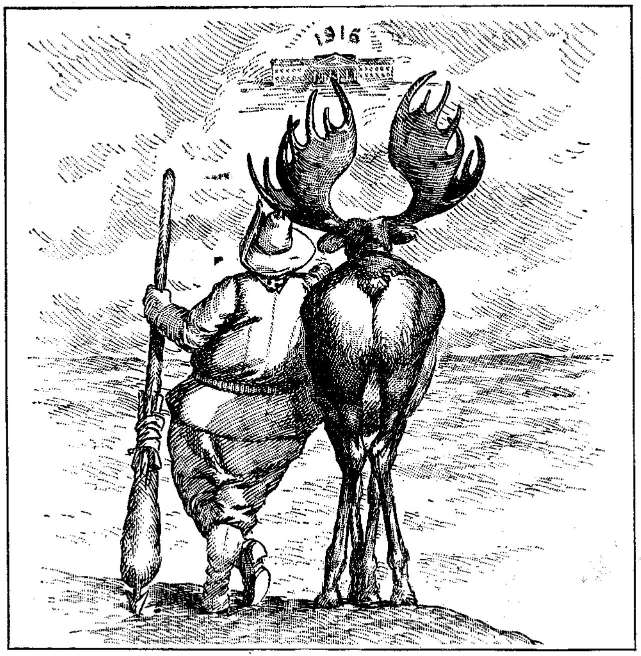
> "Independence, emancipation, sound money marked the getting together of the people in 1776, 1860, and 1896. Social and industrial justice is the animating principle of the four millions who have taken up the new crusade of 1912, and are carrying it forward to 1914 and 1916."

"The Progressive party as the vehicle of the new order will move forward, because behind it there is the driving force of a contemporary thought that is as deep as it is widespread," declares the Washington *Times* (Prog.), which adds: "It is the political expression of the spirit of the times." The Progressive party would still have a mission to perform, says the New York *Press* (Prog.), "even if the Republican party could get rid of its Penroses and Barneses and reorganize with the progressive element in control":

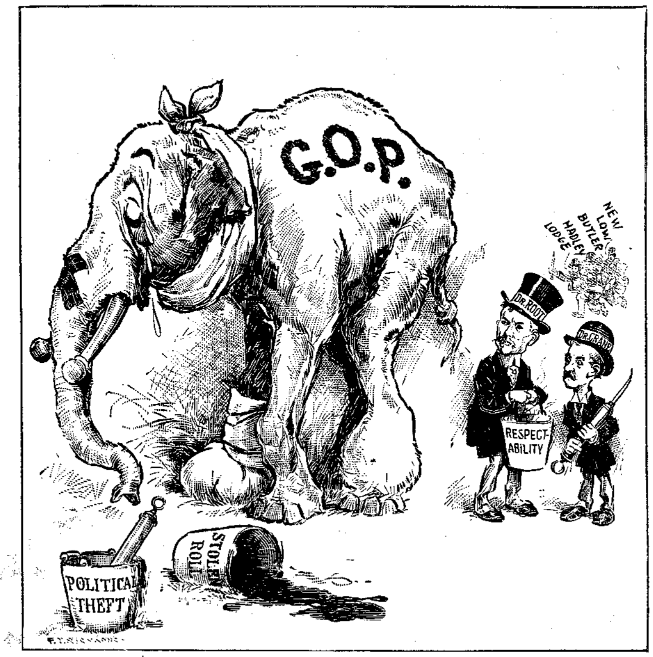
> "At the South, for instance, the Progressive party can break up a condition harmful to the well-being of the nation. The solid South is a menace to our political health through the continued supremacy of one political party. To have a one-party section of the country is to destroy political equality. The equilibrium of practical popular government should be restored in the South. The Republican party can not restore it. The Progressive party can break up the solid South and can put it on an equality with the North; and it can do this without combating the South's insurmountable racial prejudice.
>
> "The Progressive party's chief mission, however, is to keep aloft a standard to which all progressives in all parties can repair."

The Baltimore *Sun*, an independent paper which supports Woodrow Wilson, reminds the Democrats that the Progressives "can only climb to power on Democratic inaction or mistakes." The same paper characterizes the Chicago conference as "a very striking and possibly important political drama"; and it goes on to say:

> "But it would be a mistake to consider it purely as a political melodrama. It is that to a very large extent because Mr. Roosevelt is largely composed of melodramatic impulses and motives, but the god of the Progressive machine has a carefully digested method in his melodrama and is a master of the science of practical politics. Behind the sound and fury of utterances designed to catch the ears of the groundlings is a certain power of gauging public sentiment and a careful study of the national situation. There is a great deal of foam about the movement, but there could not be so much foam unless there was a good deal of water. In a word, Mr. Roosevelt is dealing, in his peculiar way, with real conditions as he sees them, and it is not the part of wisdom in his political opponents to ignore that fact. Whether the Progressive party shall remain a permanent and influential factor in politics depends upon three things—Mr. Roosevelt, his associates, and the Democratic party."



THE MIRAGE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.



OLD DOCTORS TO TRY NEW DOPE.
—Richards in the Philadelphia *North American*.

WHERE IS THE S. P. C. A.?

PRESIDENT TAFT ON FREEING THE PHILIPPINES

IT IS NOT as a defeated candidate defending a rejected policy, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), but "as a disinterested statesman who has done more than any other man for the advancement and prosperity of the Filipinos," that President Taft in his message to Congress discusses the question of Philippine independence. And his counsel on this subject s peculiarly timely because the Jones Bill, now pending, aims to ive the islands qualified self-government at once and complete ndependence at the end of eight years. The President's "clear analysis of the situation" is welcomed by the Baltimore *News* (Prog.) because "not a small proportion of the Democratic press s insistently demanding" definite action in the direction indicated by the Jones Bill. Many papers agree with the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) that the most forceful part of Mr. Taft's message is the section dealing with the Philippines, and hat "there is no person more competent to speak on this subject" han the man who, as their first American Governor, studied ympathetically both the possibilities and the limitations of the Filipinos.

The Jones Bill, Mr. Taft informs Congress, is based on the ssumption that "we have now discharged our trusteeship to the ilipino people and our responsibility for them to the world, and hat they are now prepared for self-government as well as national sovereignty." These assumptions, he declares, "are absoutely without justification." Even a "present declaration of uture independence" would "retard progress by the dissension nd disorder it would arouse," and would amount, in fact, to "a isguised policy of scuttle." Moreover, "it would make the elpless Filipino the football of Oriental policies, under the protection of a guaranty of their independence which we would be owerless to enforce." As proof that our task of educating the ilipinos is still far from finished, the President points out that at resent, "under liberal franchise privileges," "only about 3 per ent. of the Filipinos vote and only 5 per cent. of the people are aid to read the public press." "Freed from American control, he integrating forces of a common education and a common nguage will cease, and the educational system now well arted will slip back into inefficiency and disorder." Without our rule, says the President, the islands would also lose almost everything that they have gained under that control along the lines of commercial development and sanitation. Of the gradual process of training the Filipinos for self-government we read:

> "Within the last dozen years they have gradually been given complete autonomy in the municipalities, the right to elect two-thirds of the provincial governing boards, and the lower house of the insular legislature. They have four native members out of nine members of the commission, or upper house. The chief justice and two justices of the Supreme Court, about one-half of the higher judicial positions, and all of the justices of the peace are natives. In the classified civil service the proportion of Filipinos increased from 51 per cent. in 1904 to 67 per cent. in 1911. Thus to-day all the municipal employees, over 90 per cent. of the provincial employees, and 60 per cent. of the officials and employees of the central government are Filipinos."

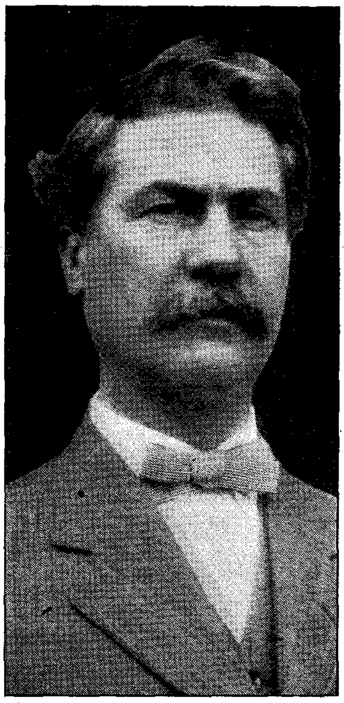
The President concludes with this plea:

> "Our true course is to pursue steadily and courageously the path we have thus far followed; to guide the Filipinos into self-sustaining pursuits; to continue the cultivation of sound political habits through education and political practise; to encourage the diversification of industries, and to realize the advantages of their industrial education by conservatively approved cooperative methods, at once checking the dangers of concentrated wealth and building up a sturdy, independent citizenship. We should do all this with a disinterested endeavor to secure for the Filipinos economic independence and to fit them for complete self-government, with the power to decide eventually, according to their own largest good, whether such self-government shall be accompanied by independence."

While the Democratic Cleveland *Plain Dealer* agrees that any measure looking toward immediate self-government for the islands would be unwise, "it finds it difficult to understand the President's opposition to a Congressional declaration promising future independence." *The Plain Dealer* can not "believe that such a declaration would, in the words of Mr. Taft, 'retard progress by the dissension and disorder it would arouse.' It should instead, expedite progress by presenting a promise and fixing a goal for Filipino ambition and patriotism."

Among other papers that are not entirely convinced by the President's argument are the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), and the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.). *The Republican* suspects him of secretly hoping for the final establishment of "a permanent imperial tie" between the Philippines and the United States, and the Baltimore paper thinks that "the Democratic party in and out of Congress is not likely to agree with him" in his "standpat" attitude toward the islands.

BLEASE AMONG THE GOVERNORS



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COLE L. BLEASE.

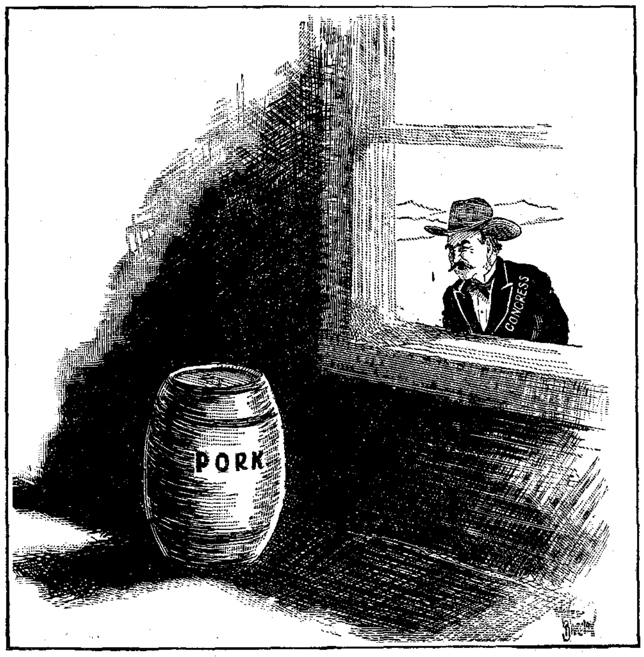
Despite the severe criticism evoked by his utterances, he was recently reelected Governor of South Carolina and is thought to have a good chance for election to the United States Senate two years hence.

JUDGING from newspaper head-lines, the most interesting, if not the most important event of the recent Governors' conference at Richmond, was the sensation created by the Governor of South Carolina. In fact, as the New York *Times* points out, Governor Blease was "the story"; "the conference was nothing with its discussions of vital subjects touching matters of State and Federal Government, questions of social and industrial justice, and the rest of what ought to have been a fruitful meeting." But the editors do not appear to have settled in their minds whether the really important doings of the conference were simply robbed of the limelight by the South Carolinian spectacular outburst and the emphatic rebuke administered to him by his fellows or whether the Blease affair was the only piece of news in a featureless convention. Perhaps some such scandal was needed to put an end to these "extra-legal and rather stilted conferences," remarks the New York *World*. Each previous session of the "House of Governors" has brought much editorial commendation of its aims and optimistic predictions of great things to come from it. Nor is this note absent now. But this time there are to be found several thoughtful editorials in which doubts and fears notably triumph over hope. The New York *Herald* sees "danger that the House of Governors will become lost in the 'twilight zone,' it was to abolish." The Syracuse *Post-Standard* bluntly asserts that "it hasn't got anywhere," that it probably will not "get anywhere," and that the only way legislative uniformity is secured "is by the absorption of State rights and duties by the Federal Government." Some reasons for the "chasm between promise and performance" are enumerated by the New York *Evening Post*. "The shifting character of the personnel of the conference is bound," for one thing, "to operate against its success."

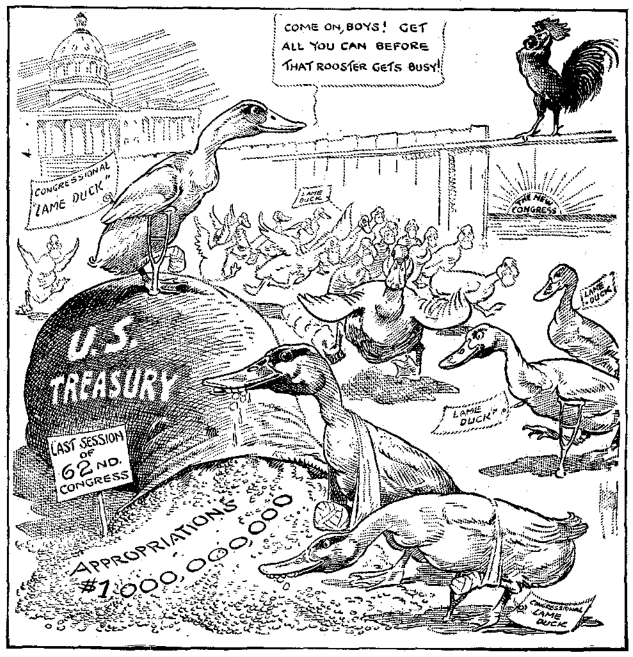
> "But the chief causes for the disappointment that the conference has been to its warmest advocates are not essential to the scheme at all. What can be seriously expected as a practical result of a program that sprawls over a series of topics, many of which do not concern the majority of the Governors assembled? . . . It would have been much better to have chosen the one topic of uniform marriage and divorce legislation, and then to have arranged for speakers and discussion upon it that would have attracted the attention of the whole country, and sent the Governors back to their respective capitals with the draft of a bill that should hold first place in their legislative programs. . . . . . .
>
> "Then the peripatetic nature of the conference can not be considered as an aid to the best results. Would not its meetings at a fixt place, say Washington, be more conducive to practical accomplishment?"

But it is more encouraging, perhaps, to note that the Governors have adopted a permanent form of organization, under the name, The Governor's Conference, with a paid secretary, and an executive committee. Next year's meeting will be held at Colorado Springs.

The Blease incident, reduced to its lowest terms, consisted of the Governor's profane reassertion from the platform of his well-known views in favor of lynching for negroes in certain cases—"all that is needed is that they get the right man, and they who get him will neither need nor receive a trial." Such sentiments were promptly disavowed individually by nearly all

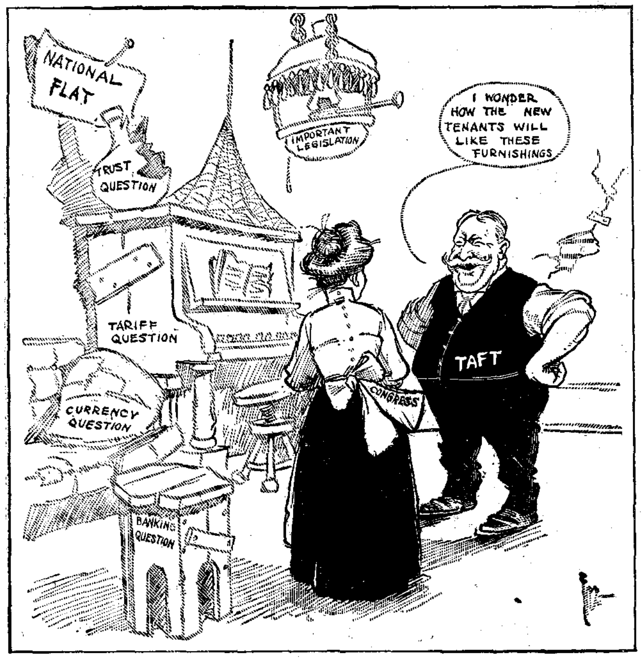


A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

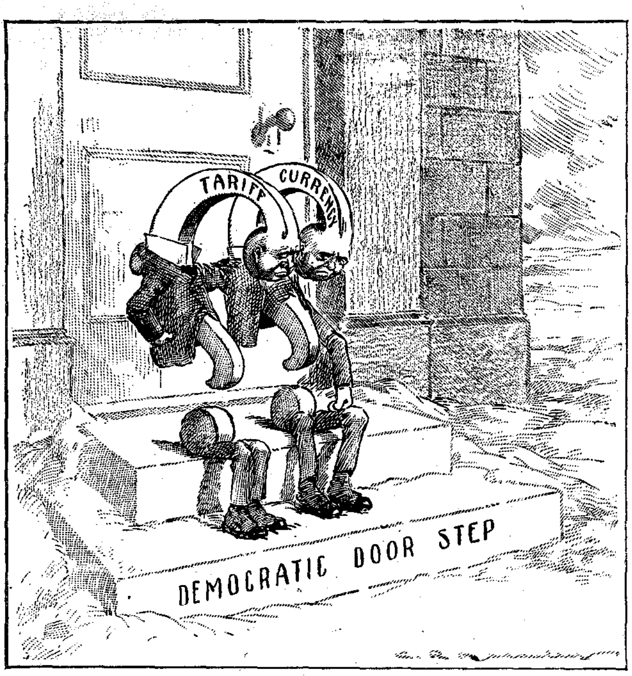

COME ON, BOYS! GET ALL YOU CAN BEFORE THAT ROOSTER GETS BUSY!
CONGRESSIONAL "LAME DUCK"
LAME DUCK
THE NEW CONGRESS
LAME DUCK
U.S. TREASURY
LAME DUCK
LAST SESSION OF 62ND. CONGRESS
APPROPRIATIONS $1,000,000,000
CONGRESSIONAL LAME DUCK

CONGRESS CONVENES.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

PATRIOTS IN THEIR HOUR OF PRACTICALITY.



GETTING READY TO LEAVE.
—Fitz in the Chicago *News*.



THE TWO ORPHANS.
Macauley in the New York *World*.

BEQUESTS

the Governors, and collectively by the passage of a resolution, by a vote of 14 to 4, which declared for the proper protection of all accused persons. Governor Blease came back at his colleagues with a general defiance and the information that on January 21 next he would enter upon his second term, upon March 4, 1915, would be sworn in as a member of the United States Senate, and would be "reaping the rewards of public service" long after many of his hearers were "resting in the retired shades of private life." Hearing hisses, he shouted: "Hiss if you must; only snakes and geese hiss!"

It is our duty to record the fact that it is the unanimous opinion of the editors of all the newspapers we have seen, that the ideas, words, and actions of Cole L. Blease are unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great State. There are words of sympathy for South Carolina, tho it is also remembered that this man was reelected Governor by a majority of the people of the State. Strong words of condemnation of Governor Blease are found in the editorial columns of such representative Southern papers as the Atlanta *Journal*, Houston *Post*, Baltimore *Sun*, Raleigh *News and Observer*, Birmingham *Age-Herald*, and Montgomery *Advertiser*, and, in South Carolina, the Charleston *News and Courier*, Columbia *State*, and Spartansburg *Herald*. Comment from those journals in his own State which support Governor Blease is not as yet available. Several editors offer interesting explanations of the inconsistency between the apparent unpopularity of Coleman Livingston Blease in his own State and his equally apparent strength as a vote-getter. We select a few illuminating sentences from the Louisville *Courier-Journal:*

> "There is an intelligent minority in South Carolina to which Blease and his outbursts are gall and wormwood. . . . So long as the majority in South Carolina remain sufficiently unenlightened to prefer the Cole Blease type of Governor, that is the type of Governor they will have. . . . It devolves upon the minority, if South Carolina is to advance in enlightenment beyond the stage at which a Governor of the Blease type is a possibility, to do missionary work between elections instead of doing battle at election time, swallowing the bitterness of defeat and cursing the 'po' whites' who know no better than to prefer as their Chief Executive a man who rattles the rafters with his declarations of independence of law and scorn of order."

"So long as there are two parties in the State, the stiff-necks and the rough-necks, there will be more rough-necks than stiff-necks," concludes Colonel Watterson's paper.

BRITAIN'S SECOND PANAMA PROTEST

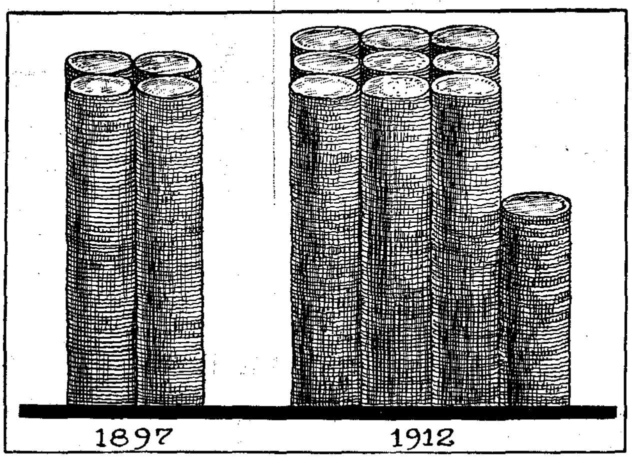
A FRESH FUSILLADE from the newspapers hostile to the Panama Canal measure has been started by Sir Edward Grey's formal note of protest, in which the British case against the law exempting American coastwise ships from Panama Canal tolls is restated more fully. Many of the opposition papers would have Congress repeal the law at once, while it is held by some that the best way out is to submit the controversy to the Hague Tribunal. A considerable number of papers which supported the Panama Bill when it was passed last summer are as anxious as ever to see it go into effect, but it seems that the opposition dailies are more vigorous in their attacks than they were at first. The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) thinks the contentions of the British Foreign Minister "leave us no escape from choosing between honor and perfidy." Referring to a suggestion of Senator McCumber, that one way to settle the question would be to fail to renew the arbitration treaty, which expires next May, the independent Chicago *Record-Herald* declares that the "progressive, sane position" is that the treaty "should be renewed, or even improved upon, and the toll exemption repealed." And the Newark *News* (Ind.) tells us that "if Lord Grey's protest bears fruit, we are inclined to believe America will have as much to thank him for as Great Britain." The Foreign Minister's note, in which he asks that the issues be taken to The Hague, but suggests that the repeal of the law would probably be a more expeditious method, is too long to quote in full, but its meaning may be grasped from a few paragraphs. After reviewing the bill, he says:

> "The result is that any system by which particular vessels or classes of vessels were exempted from the payment of tolls would not comply with the stipulations of the treaty that the Canal should be open on terms of entire equality and that the charges should be just and equitable. . . . . .
>
> "His Majesty's Government does not question the right of the United States to grant subsidies to United States shipping generally, or to any particular branches of that shipping, but it does not follow, therefore, that the United States may not be debarred by the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty from granting a subsidy to certain shipping in a particular way, if the effect of the method chosen for granting such subsidy would be to impose upon British or other foreign shipping an unfair share of the burden of the upkeep of the Canal, or to create a discrimination in respect of the conditions or charges of traffic, or

otherwise to prejudice rights secured to British shipping by this treaty."

"No unprejudiced court in the world," says the Providence *Journal* (Dem.), "would find against the British contention that the offensive clause is a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty." *The Journal* goes on to say that "it is a curious coincidence" that the British protest against the "repudiation" of the Treaty should be made public almost simultaneously with "the admission of the Secretary of War that the President sold the national honor for a mess of pottage." The Secretary's recommendation appears in this passage in his annual report:

> "In view of the fact that nearly a year will still elapse before this provision of the Canal Act becomes effective, through the completion of the Canal, and since it is becoming constantly more apparent that the remission of tolls to our coastwise vessels will in effect amount to a payment of national funds to a special industry which does not need such assistance, I renew my recommendation then made to the Senate Committee that such remission of tolls be not granted, and that the act be amended to that effect. Or, if it should be deemed wiser to leave the question open for still further information arising from the actual operation of the Canal, authority could be vested in the President, as recommended in my report last year, to grant or withhold such exemption, in whole or in part, according as the needs of such assistance may be shown from the actual operation of the Canal."



HOW THE WEALTH PRODUCED BY OUR FARMS HAS INCREASED DURING SECRETARY WILSON'S SIXTEEN YEARS IN OFFICE.

The first stack of money represents $4,000,000,000, the value of our farm produce in 1897. The second stack represents $9,500,000,000, the approximate wealth produced by our farms this year.

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) thinks "the honorable way out is the repeal of the act remitting the tolls, as the Secretary recommends," and practically the same view is held by the New York *Sun* (Ind.) and by Mr. Munsey's Progressive papers, the Baltimore *News*, the Washington *Times*, the Boston *Journal*, and the New York *Press*. The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Com.) advocates repeal in these strong words:

> "The self-respecting people of the country ought to demand it in unmistakable terms. Their honor has been played with by men who did not truly represent them."

Among other papers which favor the repeal of the law are the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Dem.), the New York *Herald* (Ind.), the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), and the New York *Globe* (Ind.). Among those favoring arbitration are the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.), and the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.).

Probably from no source has there come any more vigorous argument against the Canal Act than that uttered by Senator Root at a recent dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when he said:

> "We have a treaty with Great Britain under which we have agreed that all questions arising upon the interpretation of treaties shall be submitted to arbitration, and it seems hardly conceivable, yet there are men who say that we will never arbitrate the question of the construction of that treaty, and I say to you that if we refuse to arbitrate it we will be in the position of the merchant who is known to all the world to be false to his promises.
>
> "With our nearly four thousand millions of foreign trade we will stand in the world of commerce as a merchant false to his word. Among all the people on this earth who hope for better days of righteousness and peace in the future we will stand in the light of our multitude of declarations for arbitration and peace discredited, dishonored hypocrites, with the fair name of America blackened, with the self-respect of Americans gone; with the influence of America for advance along the pathway of progress and civilization annulled, dishonored, and disgraced. That question stands among us, and no true American can fail to use his voice and his influence upon that question for his country's honor."

The Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.), tho opposed to discriminations in favor of the American coastwise "monopoly," takes the stand that Americans may do what they please with "their own Canal," and the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* (Rep.) also argues that we built the Canal and "should reap the benefit thereof." "A purely American question" is the way the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) characterizes the Canal Act, and the Washington *Star* (Ind.) says the British note "smacks of discourtesy." Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.), always a champion of ship subsidies, uses such descriptive terms as "marvelous audacity," "arrogant English argument," and "typical English diplomacy." President Taft's original position in the matter is supported in plain language by the Republican Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which insists that—

> "This country has never understood that it was building the Canal for the benefit of humanity. Its purpose was less altruistic. It has expected to derive a special and exclusive advantage from its outlay and its enterprise, and it has yet to be convinced that this expectation is illegitimate. It is persuaded that its full duty under the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty has been discharged when all foreign nations have been accorded equal rights; while as for arbitration, what is the use of talking about that when no impartial board of arbiters could possibly be found?"

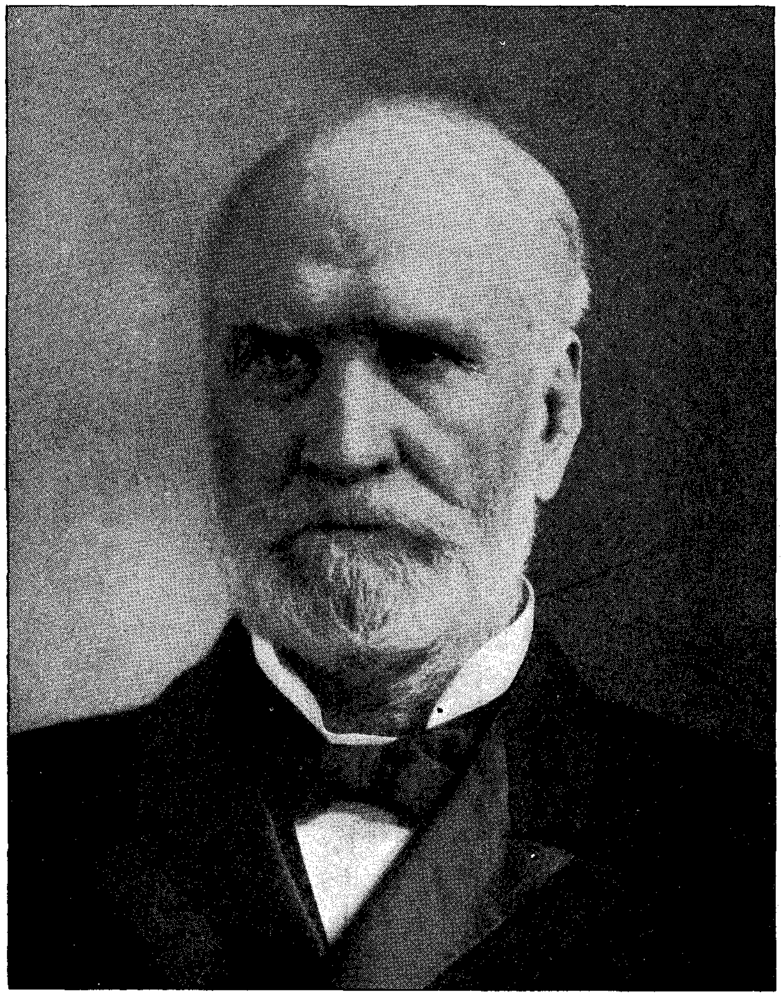
And the Washington *Post* (Ind.) argues it in this way:

> "It would be a blunder of colossal proportions if the United States should agree to the arbitration of the questions involved in the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty.
>
> "Europe would like nothing better than to worm itself into a position where it would have a right to share in the determination of purely American questions.
>
> "In effect, it would be the Monroe Doctrine, and not merely the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, that would be passed upon by European judges. . . . . . .
>
> "Pending the exchange of views with Great Britain on this question, it is the plain duty of Congress to hold fast to the ground it took in the Panama Canal Act. Congress has exclusive and plenary power to regulate the interstate and foreign commerce of the United States, and it can not afford to surrender a jot of this power, even for the sake of complying with a treaty. The power comes from the Constitution, and it is more important than any treaty. A treaty may be set aside, but Congress can not set aside its constitutional power. If there is a clash between the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the right of Congress to regulate commerce, the Treaty must fall."

But despite what is considered strong sentiment in favor of abrogating the toll exemptions, it is said that Congress, particularly the upper house, is not inclined to take any action in the near future. A New York *World* correspondent took a poll of the Senate on December 12, two days after the protest was made public, and claims to have found about three to one against a repeal. However, there is a strong belief in some quarters that what one paper describes as an already apparent "revulsion of public sentiment" will result in a change of front in both the Senate and the House.

SIXTEEN YEARS OF FARM PROGRESS

IT IS TRUE that Iowa has never given us a President, but "she has done better," in the Providence *Journal's* opinion, in giving us "James Wilson, of Traer, Tama County." Since Secretary Wilson's "sixteen years of Cabinet service breaks all records for time and equals any in public usefulness," he has every right, thinks the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, to introduce his last annual report with the words: "At the close of a long administration filled with accomplishments, it is fitting that the record of sixteen years should be written." This record, writes the Secretary,



JAMES WILSON.

Secretary of Agriculture, 1897–1913.

"Men grow old in service and in years, and cease their labors, but the works of their labor and the children of their brains will live on, and may whatever of worth is in these be ever blooming." —*From his report.*

> "Begins with a yearly farm production worth $4,000,000,000 and ends with $9,532,000,000. Then the farmers were loaded with debts that were painful burdens; prosperity followed and grew with unexampled speed. Then the farmer was a joke of the caricaturist; now he is like the stone that was rejected by the builders and has become the headstone of the corner. . . .
>
> "During the last sixteen years the farmer has steadily increased his wealth production year by year with the exception of 1911, when the value declined from that of the preceding year. If the wealth produced on farms in 1899 be regarded as 100, the wealth produced sixteen years ago, or in 1897, is represented by 84, and the wealth produced in 1912 by 202.1. During the sixteen years the farmers' wealth production increased 141 per cent.
>
> "The array of figures that express the farmers' contribution to national wealth production testifies to the farmers' basic importance to the nation. During the last sixteen years the wealth production on farms, according to the census items, reached the grand total of more than $105,000,000,000. This stream of wealth has poured out of the farmers' horn of plenty and in sixteen years has equaled about three-quarters of the present national wealth."

A little farther on in the report the Chicago *Inter Ocean* finds "good news for the city-dweller, on whom the increased cost of living, which is mainly cost of food, has prest sorely for some years past." For Secretary Wilson declares that this increase of agricultural wealth has just begun:

> "The most effective move toward reducing the cost of living is the production of greater crops. Beginnings have been made in a production increasing faster than the natural increase of population."

The Secretary calls attention proudly to this year's enormous crops, of which only two, wheat and tobacco, have been exceeded twice in production, and only two, cotton and rice, have been exceeded once in production. "All of the other crops stand at high-water mark—all of the cereals but wheat and rice, the great hay crop, potatoes, flaxseed, and beet sugar." He also recounts the advances made in a Department which has in sixteen years "progressed from the kindergarten through the primary, middle, and upper grades of development until now it has a thousand tongues speaking with authority":

> "Bureaus have been created and expanded. Lines of research, investigation, and demonstration have been multiplied. Congress has piled duty on duty from year to year. The corps of experts needed in the increasing amount and variety of service has grown greatly. The Department has become a great agricultural university for post-graduate work. Discoveries for the benefit of farm practises and improvements of old ones have been countless. The Department has both promoted and begun a revolution in the arts and sciences of agriculture."

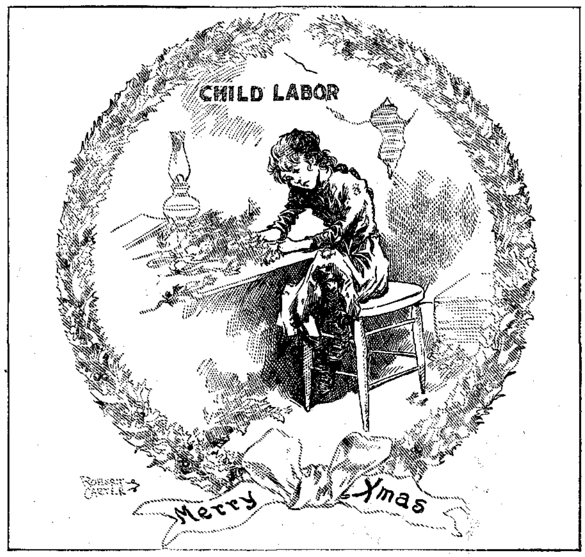
As the press dispatches summarize the figures:

> "From a department with 2,444 employees in 1897, and an appropriation of $3,272,902, it has increased to 13,858 employees at the beginning of the present fiscal year, with an appropriation this year of almost $25,000,000. Whereas there are now 52,000 requests every week for Department publications, there were but 500 in 1897, and in this period 225,000,000 copies have been distributed."

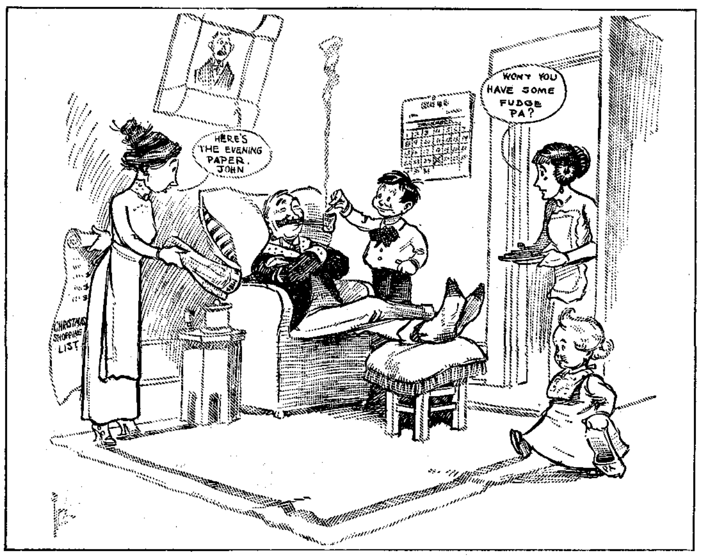
The press do not withhold the credit due Secretary Wilson for his share in this marvelous advance. Yet the Philadelphia *Record* does not forget that while Mr. Wilson "has been an indefatigable champion of his agricultural constituents," "there have been public-land scandals in his Department, he has been discredited by the fact that he was a party to the conspiracy to get Dr. Wiley out of the public service, and he allowed the pure-food authority to be very much tied up by unsympathetic colleagues."

This brief summing up of the public life of James Wilson appears in the New York *Evening Post:*

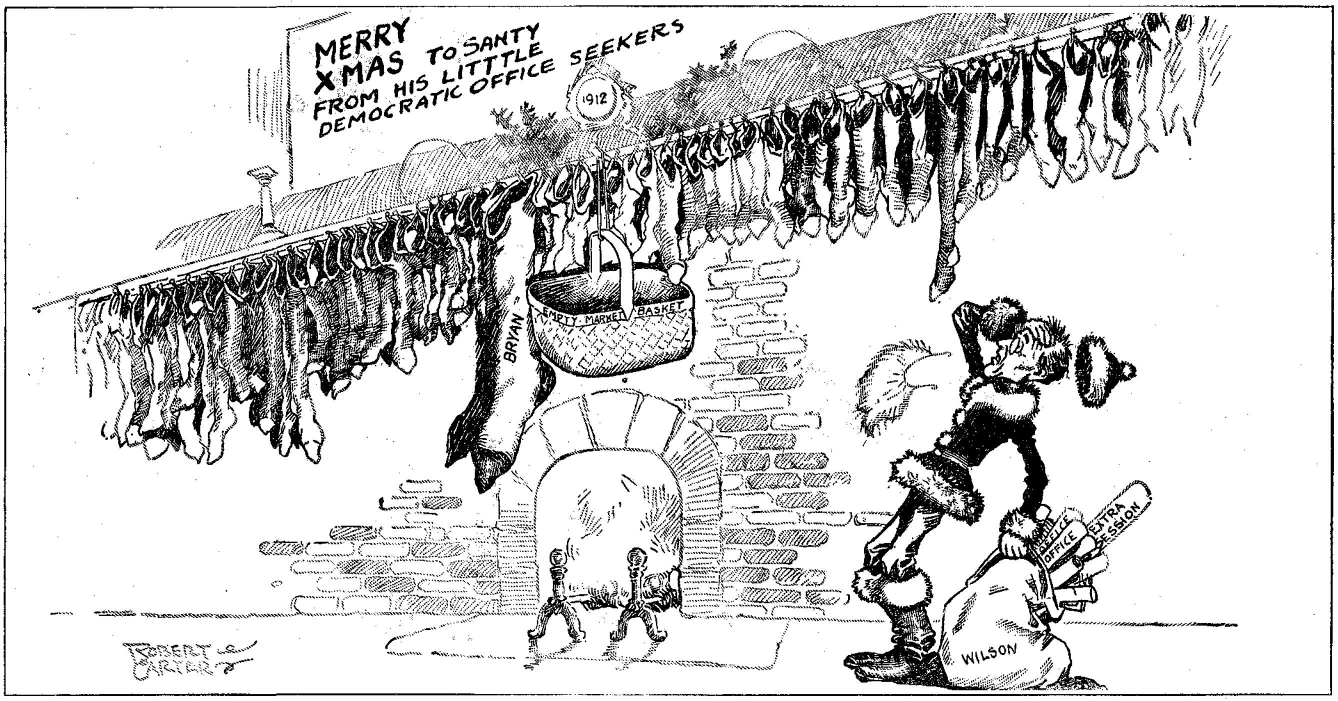
> "He was born in Scotland seventy-seven years ago, but has lived in the United States for sixty years. He served in several of the general assemblies of Iowa, in one of them as speaker; and also as railway commissioner, regent of the State University, director of State agricultural experiment stations, and professor of agriculture in Iowa Agricultural College. He was first elected to Congress in 1872, and served in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-eighth Congresses. It was President McKinley, who, in 1897, made him Secretary of Agriculture, reappointing him in 1901, as Roosevelt did in 1905, and Taft in 1909."


CHILD LABOR
Merry Xmas
ROBERT CARTER

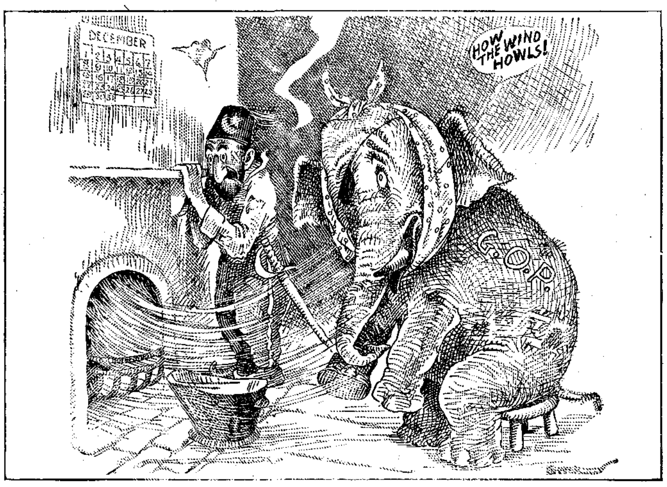
THE SPRITE WHO MAKES THE CHRISTMAS WREATH.
—Carter in the New York *Press*.


HERE'S THE EVENING PAPER, JOHN
WON'T YOU HAVE SOME FUDGE PA?
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING LIST

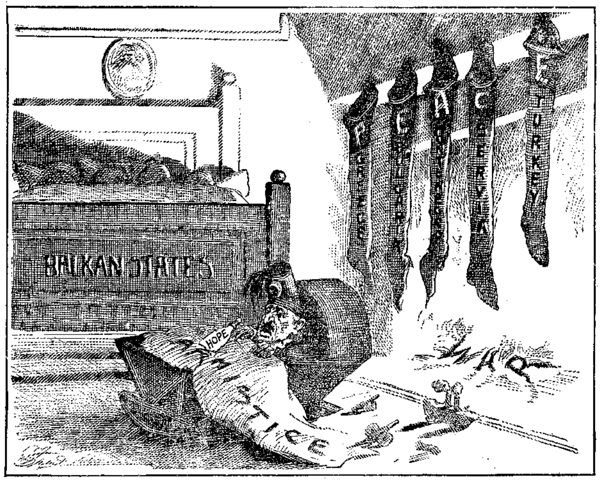
DOLLAR DIPLOMACY.
—Fitz in the Chicago *News*.


MERRY XMAS TO SANTY FROM HIS LITTTLE DEMOCRATIC OFFICE SEEKERS
1912
BRYAN
EMPTY MARKET BASKET
OFFICE
OFFICE
EXTRA SESSION
WILSON
ROBERT CARTER

SUCH A HEARTY WELCOME! —Carter in the Boston *Journal*.


DECEMBER
HOW THE WIND HOWLS!
G.O.P.

[IT'S GOING TO BE A SLIM CHRISTMAS FOR SOME.
—Shafer in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.


GREECE
BULGARIA
MONTENEGRO
SERVIA
TURKEY
BALKAN STATES
HOPE
ARMISTICE
WAR

WAITING FOR SANTA.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

SOME CHRISTMAS TRAGEDIES

FOREIGN COMMENT

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A SLIGHT ANTICIPATION.

Turkish refugees, worn out by starvation and cholera, camping in a graveyard outside Constantinople.

HOW TURKEY ACCOUNTS FOR DEFEAT

IT IS WRONG to attribute the defeat of the Turks to "any weakening of the military prowess of the Ottoman nation"; it is "due to outside circumstances," according to the two Ulemas, Elhadj Ahmed Tahir and Moustafa Nedjeti, who went to the front at Tchataldja to investigate the situation. The Ulemas are, of course, the great expounders of the Koran and depositories of all the warlike traditions and religious fanaticism of Islam. Writing in the *Ikdam* (Constantinople) these mosque preachers of Stamboul tell us that they "secured their information from the soldiers and officers with whom we came in touch" in the field. They deliberately give their opinion that the cosmopolitan "Union and Progress cabinets have been the cause of this state of things." It was the fault of these cabinets that the Army was so reorganized as to be underofficered.

"Previously there were from 20 to 25 officers to a battalion, but according to the new reorganization this number was reduced to twelve." "Many of these officers were engaged in other services and others were sick." Those who had control of the various regiments and companies were in many instances young and raw soldiers, for "the law as to age limit has put a large number of officers on the retired list," and a battalion was frequently found to be under the sole command of some sublieutenant of reserves with from five to eight instead of twenty or more subalterns to assist him.

Much more serious was the deficient commissariat service. "An army," said Napoleon, "fights on its stomach," and the great Corsican took care that as far as possible his men should be amply supplied with what Dugald Dalgetty called "provend." The cabinets of Union and Progress made this almost an impossibility for the Turkish forces. "Formerly there were two hundred beasts of burden for each battalion; sixty-four were for bearing equipment, and the rest for carrying rations and ammunition." Sixty draft animals are all the new arrangement gives each battalion for all services. "In consequence of resulting disorders, many regiments were without bread and without ammunition." Insufficiency of transport for officers and messengers was another drawback. "The number of auto-trucks in the enemy's camp was five times what it was in the Turkish regiments." Then, too, while the enemy's infantry was protected by the heavy guns that came from the famous Schneider iron-works at Le Creusot, the Turkish regiments of foot suffered from "lack of projectiles for the cannon." Thus the infantry, exposed to the cavalry and rifle fire of the enemy, "in the absence of officers begins to retreat."

Bad generalship, and miscalculation of time and distance due to the incompetency of the staff officers, constituted another source of fatal weakness. "Mobilization was not and could not be completed in a given place within the specified time." But the weakness of the army did not result only from the poor quality and scarcity of commanders; "a large number of the soldiers that filled up the ranks were not trained or drilled." Even the veterans and tried fighters of Turkey who were sent to the war were fitter for Chelsea Hospital or Les Invalides than for a strenuous campaign, having "several times in the last four years been called to arms and exhausted by campaigns in Macedonia, Albania, Hauran, Kerek, and Yemen."

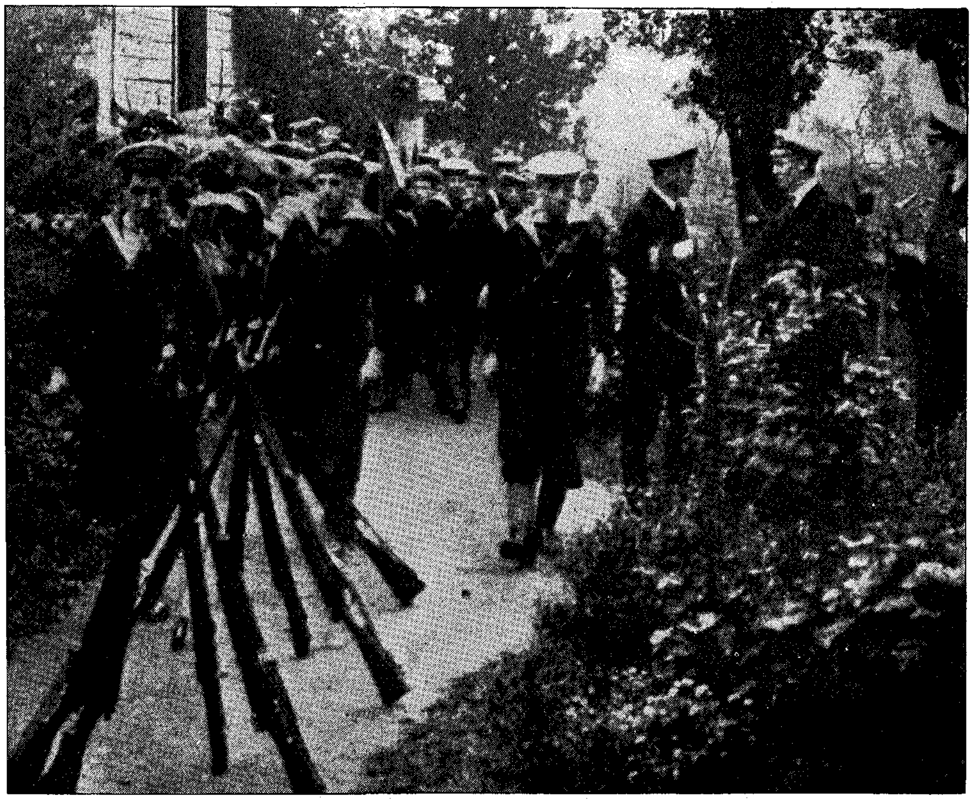
While these two devout adherents of Mohammedanism, with its creed of bloodshed, heroism, and prayer, put forth in the *Ikdam* the above circumstances as "the reasons that have unfortunately led in this war to retreats, disorder, famine, and other results," they also, in conclusion, point to a still profounder cause of the Mohammedan's defeat by the Christian Army. Islamism, and the desperate heroism that animated the armies of the Omars and the Osmans, has begun to die out. Selfish patriotism and utter worldliness have taken the place of religion, and these doctors of the law sorrowfully complain:

> "The religious ardor of the soldiers has become much feebler during four years. Formerly the bugle sounded regularly in every regiment for the five regular prayers; the prayers were said, and those who neglected them were punished. At the beginning of the constitutional régime, these religious duties were neglected, and so this sentiment has become weakened. From time immemorial there was in the heart of the soldier the zeal for returning victorious from war or for dying to go to paradise. This sentiment has been replaced by 'dying for the fatherland,' which the soldier has not understood. What used

to raise the moral courage of the Ottoman soldier was the determination to become *Ghazi* or *Shehid* (champion and martyr for the faith)."

A TURKISH LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

PANIC, helplessness, and almost despair is the prevailing note of comment, complaint, and gloomy forecast which rings through the Turkish press in contemplating the future of their country. Turkey seems to be like an old and worn-out man, conscious of total inability to rouse himself and amend his fortunes. There is something abject and pathetic in the words of the *Sabah* (Constantinople), an important organ: "We ought to have profited by the lessons taught us by the new condition of things." "We have not done so." "Let us not complain that European sentiment is to-day against us. It is our fault that we have not retained it in our favor." Like the spendthrift who goes about borrowing money or help, Turkey seems to make no plans for self-recuperation or for social and military reorganization. The Ottoman looks to others for aid. But shall it be the Triple Alliance, the Triple Entente, or the Balkan League that is to be the *Deus ex machinâ?*



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BLUEJACKETS GUARDING OUR EMBASSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

There can be no doubt that Constantinople is fully aroused to this all-important question. What is now to become of European Turkey, and how can the lessons of the past serve as a guide in prognosticating the future, ask the newspapers of Constantinople. Of course, such papers are rigidly censored during the present crisis, and can not reflect the opinion of the majority if they would, but the *Sabah* is said to be the mouthpiece of Kiamil Pasha, the Grand Vizier, himself, and therefore may be supposed to represent the views of the Government as well as of intelligent Turkish statesmen of all parties, and in this organ is found a calm and thoughtful forecast of Turkey's near future. England's views, we are told, have changed in the past fifty years adversely to the Ottoman Empire, but they may change again to its advantage. A historic retrospect of the mutual relations between Turkey and England is given in the *Sabah*, and the mind of Kiamil Pasha may be detected in every line. Speaking of England's policy before the Crimean War this journal says:

> "In those times England's interests in the East required her to be the vigorous supporter of the Ottoman Empire, but the changes that have lately taken place in the world of politics have necessitated a change in England's position. In 1841 and 1856 the Suez Canal had not yet been excavated. After it was excavated it was possible that it might be used in a manner hostile to the interests of England. Now, however, the position of England in Egypt has entirely removed that possibility. Till lately England's one rival was Russia. Now England's rival, both in naval affairs and in the world of business, is Germany. *From 1847 to 1878 the London cabinet defended Ottoman interests against Russian aggression. But to-day Russia is within the Triple Entente, which embodies the present statesmanship of England, and is England's intimate friend.* This is the exact fact. It is impossible not to acknowledge that, between the interests of England thirty-four years ago and her present position there is a very wide difference."

In consequence of this change in the mutual attitude of Turkey and the Powers, this Turkish writer acknowledges that "the service we look for from any European state or group of states does not and can not involve the same degree of aid or self-sacrifice as in former times."

Yet, we are told, England, France, and Russia will eventually discover, as "Bulgaria and her allies have not yet attained their object," that "their true policy is one favorable to Ottoman interests." The writer therefore then considers the question of Turkey's union with European Powers. As England, France, and Russia seem to be "opposed" to the Moslem Government, he asks: "Shall we then throw ourselves into the arms of the Triple Alliance?" Altho recognizing his country's "duty to look to the future," the *Sabah* hesitates to give a reply and is at a loss to say whether "peace or another peril" would be the result of an alliance with Germany, Austria, and Italy.

Passing over the idea of union with the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance, the *Sabah* turns nearer home, and actually contemplates a union with the Balkan League. This may seem a pretty daring conception at a moment when the artillery of the Servian and Bulgarian forces are still pointed at Tchataldja and the walls of Stamboul. "Let us kiss and be friends," the Turk would say to the Balkanite. At least this is the interpretation which ordinary readers would give to the following passage:

> "One thing further.
>
> "For the Balkan League not to be injurious to the Triple Entente, the Ottoman State must be included in that League. Altho the Balkan States are now at war with us, yet in the future a Balkan League, into which we shall enter, is not impossible. A Balkan League without Turkey may most probably be connected with the Triple Alliance in a way opposed to the interests of the Triple Entente. This danger will be removed

A GLIMPSE OF WHAT EUROPEAN TURKEY LOOKS LIKE TO-DAY.

Ruins of Chermen, one of the many villages burned by the Turks in their retreat from the victorious Bulgarians.

if the League include the Ottoman State."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA ON TURKEY'S PARTITION

THE DIVISION of Turkey is naturally stirring up a good deal of comment in Russia, which once fought a great war over this very subject and suffered a humiliating defeat. The radical press in the Russian capital would make some sweeping changes in the Balkan Peninsula; some of them would even banish the Turk from Europe altogether. The *Reich* (St. Petersburg), the organ of the Constitutional Democrats, remarks that mere minor changes in the old *status quo* "are now out of the question." For instance:

> "There will be no autonomous Macedonia, to the great disappointment of those who have adopted the formula 'Macedonia for the Macedonians.' Macedonia will be divided among the Allies. Of course, the details of the partition are not yet quite clear. Only the boundary line between Servia and Bulgaria is definite. . . . The boundary line between Bulgaria and Greece remains absolutely unsettled, and it may be feared that the Greek victories will lead to considerable friction among the Allies at the final division.
>
> "Still more difficult is the solution of the boundary question in the western half of the peninsula. There the debatable ground is the question of making Albania an independent political unit. . . . The partition of Albania among the Allies is hardly possible, not only because of the racial and geographical conditions of Albania, but also because of Austria and Italy being greatly interested. . . . . . .
>
> "If Austria should secure her interests in Albania at the liquidation, it would seem that the time has come to make known the Russian interests in the Dardanelles, without regard to the possible fate of Constantinople. What our diplomacy has done in this direction, and whether it intends to do anything at all, the Russian public does not know. Meanwhile time does not wait, and if we announce our wishes too late, conditions may not be as favorable for their satisfaction as they are now."

The *Zaprosy Zhizni* (St. Petersburg) assumes an uncompromising attitude toward the Turk, and says:

> "The last hour of Turkish rule in the Balkans has struck. . . . Some time ago the great European Powers offered Turkey their help if she would pledge herself to grant the just demands of the Slavs. But Turkey . . . declined the proffered assistance. . . . Now Turkey is willing to do all the Slavs demanded before the war, but the demands have grown. The Slav lands for the Slavs! The Balkans for the Balkan people! This is what they demand now. And it must be admitted that their demands are just. Not because the Balkan Slavs have conquered for themselves the right to it by force of arms. No! The right of arms, the right of might, we do not recognize. But in the meantime something has happened or revealed itself, something more important, more significant for the history of European culture. There has been revealed the complete impotence of the Turkish Empire. Turkey has really proved to be the 'sick man' that Montesquieu nicknamed in his 'Persian Letters.' True, Turkey has managed to keep up for almost two centuries after the death sentence pronounced by the great French jurist: sick people sometimes live long, but how is it to live with them! Therefore one can't help being glad that the Balkans will be liberated from the rule of the 'sick man on the Bosporus,' and one can't help sympathizing with the demand that he should go, forever, from Europe. 'The Balkans for the Balkan people' has now become the watchword of all Europe; even the Germans, who are hostile toward the Slavs, have adopted it, because it has another, a wider meaning, signifying also 'Europe for Europeans.' The Balkan Slavs are the vanguard of European culture in the Near East. Advancing with the Balkan

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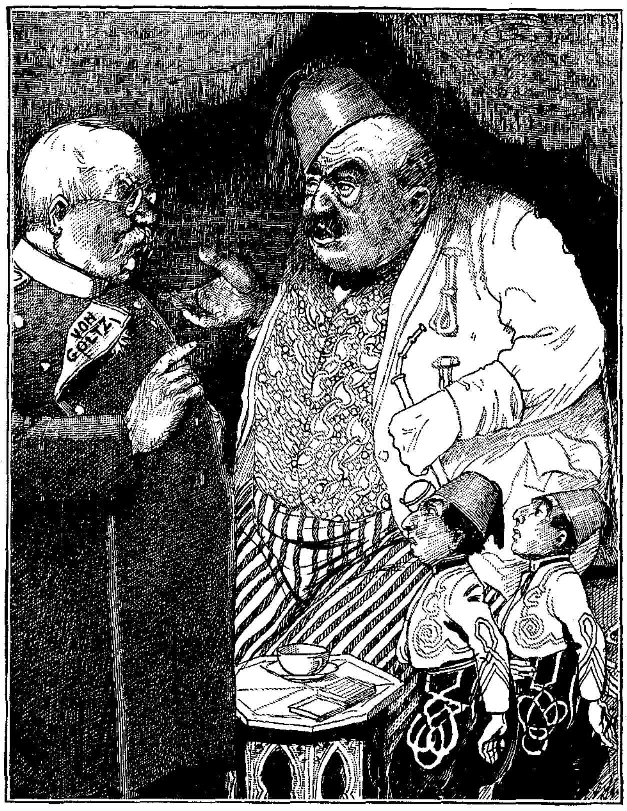
IN THE REGION THE WAR WAS SUPPOSED TO HELP: DESERTED VILLAGE OUTSIDE JANITZA.

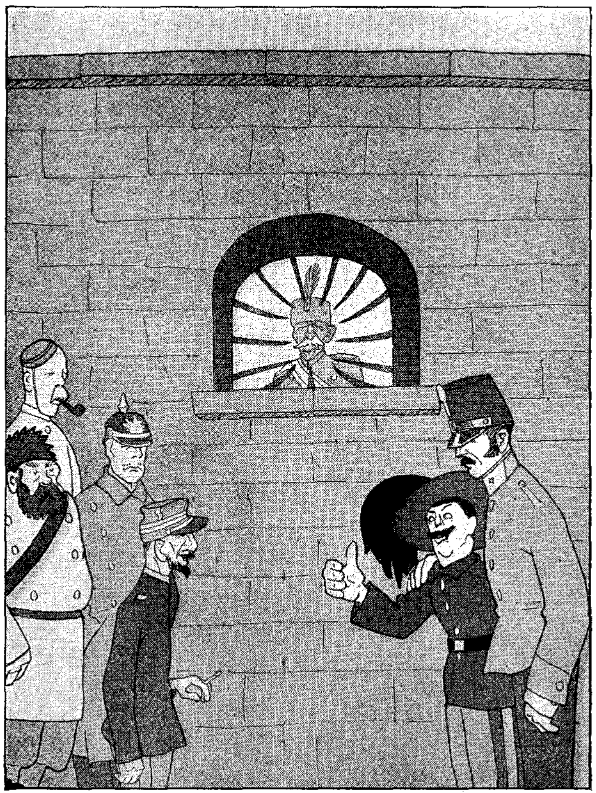


THE TURK'S EDUCATIONAL PICKLE.

"My dear Dr. von Goltz-Pasha, my youngsters have failed in their examinations. I shall therefore remove them from your care and engage a French tutor."

"Ach, that will make them only foolisher yet!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE LITTLE "WINDOW" ON THE ADRIATIC.

VICTOR EMMANUEL—"You see, gentlemen, the 'window' must be so arranged that we can all get in, but Peter can't get out."

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

LITTLE WORRIES THAT RAG THE NERVES OF EUROPE.

Slavs European culture will get nearer to the shores of the Bosporus. . . . . . .

"Contemporary European diplomacy is as sick as contemporary Turkey. Now is its chance to end the bloodshed. But again firmness and courage are necessary. . . . 'The Balkans for the Balkan people' must become the watchword of diplomacy —first of all of Russia, who must not, under any circumstances whatever, surrender her birthright to Austria."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CANADIAN DREADNOUGHTS

THE PREMIER OF CANADA has at last laid his Imperial Naval Bill before the House of Commons at Ottawa, and it need hardly be said that it has excited profound interest and created wide excitement in the press and political circles both of Canada and the mother country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the opposition, attacks Premier Borden in the first place for negotiating his naval agreement with the British Ministry without previously consulting the Canadian Parliament, and derides the idea that the new fighters will be Canadian. They will be built by Canadian money and commanded by Canadian officers, but, he adds, "you will leave it to England to supply the bone and sinew on board these ships." "You will hire some one to do your work; you are ready to do anything except the fighting." The text of the bill proposed by the Borden Ministry is as follows:

"His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts:

"1. That from the moneys of the consolidated fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding thirty-five million dollars for the purpose of increasing immediately the effective naval forces of the Empire.

"2. The said sum shall be employed and applied under the direction of the Governor-in-Council in the construction and equipment of battle-ships or of armored cruisers of the most modern and most powerful type.

"3. The said vessels, after they have been constructed and equipped, shall be placed by the Governor-in-Council at the disposal of his Majesty for the common defense of the Empire.

"4. The said sum shall be paid, employed, and applied, and the vessels shall be constructed and placed at the disposal of his Majesty, subject to such terms and conditions and arrangements as may be entered into between the Governor-in-Council and the Government of his Majesty."

The *Devoir* (Montreal), the organ of Messrs. Bourassa and Lavergne, founders of the Nationalist party in Canada, opposes the Government's proposal, not on the plea that a Canadian fleet is unnecessary, but with the suggestion that Canadian dreadnoughts would be out of date by the time they could be built. But the *Patrie* (Montreal), while not binding itself to accept the details of the Borden scheme, condemns the Nationalist leaders and speaks of "the incalculable wrong which the Bourassas and Lavergnes have done to the French-Canadians by stirring up hostility between them and other nationalities of the Dominion. "Whatever may be the form of Canada's participation in national defense," the *Patrie* accepts Borden's main idea, of which Laurier's plan for a fleet made and manned in Canadian waters was "but the modest, timid, and hesitating commencement." Another French paper, the *Presse* (Montreal), joins in with this opinion.

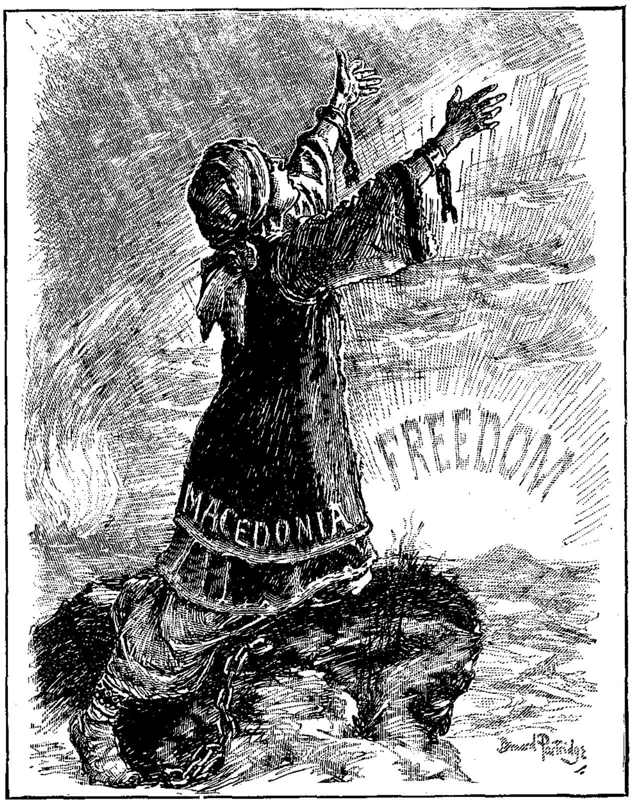
The position of approval taken by the Conservative papers of the English tongue is well exemplified by the utterance of the independent Ottawa *Citizen*, in which we read:

"The greatest factor in world-peace to-day is the British Navy. It is the policeman of the seas. It is the mailed hand of peace. It is the guarantor of order. To do its work, its strength must be maintained and increased to meet the greater need. Canada's gift does this. It directly contributes, through the British Navy, to the maintenance of order, the continuance of the peace process, the ultimate and speedy abolition of war. . . . . . .

"The fulfilment of Mr. Borden's plan will show to the world a united Empire, and both Liberals and Conservatives should combine in supporting a policy which will make for universal peace. For the British flag stands not for aggression but for liberty, and a united Empire may yet convince the nations of the futility of war and lead them on the road to a lasting peace."

The desire for a unanimous vote on the bill is shared by *The Herald* (Montreal), which is a Liberal organ of the Laurier party, but pockets its partizanship to say:

"Mr. Borden can, in all probability, carry his proposals through Parliament. It appears to us that it would be better for all concerned if he were not forced to fight it through, but that the action of Canada on so epoch-making an occasion should be marked by unanimity."



AT LAST! —*Punch* (London).

"The Canadian Parliament, yesterday," remarks the Toronto *World* (Independent), "discharged a long delayed duty that the Canadian people should have discharged long ago." And it adds:

"Canada is no longer willing to stand under the stigma of allowing the mother country and her sorely-taxed people to pay the scot of defending our shore and guarding our trade and our citizens on every sea."

Mr. Borden is not sacrificing the independence of Canada, nor on the other hand is he arming Canada against the mother country, declares the Quebec *Chronicle* (Independent), but rather, it thinks:

"In his scheme of naval aid, Mr. Borden has grasped the two ideas of perfect national autonomy and abiding and binding fidelity to the Empire. Out of her abundance and of her own free will, Canada will appropriate $35,000,000 to the building of three unequaled battle-ships to take their place in the Royal Navy, and by so much strengthen the forces for maintaining the safety and integrity of the Empire."

Mr. Bernard Shaw, who likes to give his opinion on every subject, from plays to politics, in which he feels sure of his own superior knowledge, thus frees his mind to representatives of the Associated Canadian Press:

"I notice that some English papers regard the scheme as a method of strengthening the British fleet at the expense of Canada, and if I thought that Premier Borden meant that, I should recommend his immediate removal to a lunatic asylum.

"Canada must be able to defend itself before it can be a source of real strength to England or any other power. It need not cut painter, but it assuredly must cut apron strings if it is to take its proper place in the world as a grown-up state."

The scheme is opposed with an appeal to history by the "Great Thunderer" of Ontario, the Liberal *Globe* (Toronto), which pronounces its condemnation on a plan which would possibly make the Dominion by sea and land dependent on English mercenaries for protection. Hence we read:

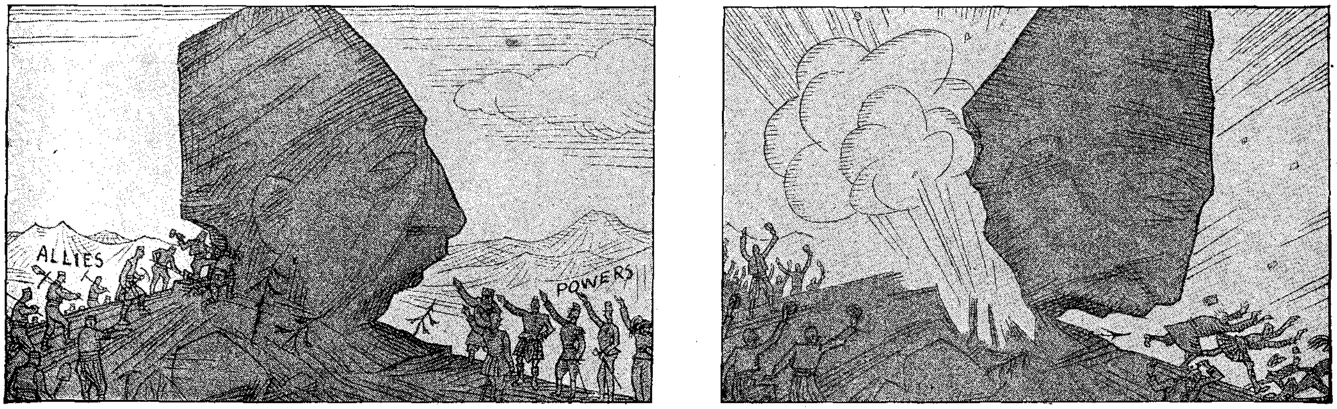
"Mr. Borden's argument, carried to its logical conclusion, would destroy Canadian autonomy and carry us back to the days when the colonies paid the scot and the men in Downing street managed the overseas Dominions as it pleased them. For if Canada is to forego active participation in her own naval defense, and 'hire' that defense by an occasional gift—or perhaps even by a stipulated gift of money at stated intervals—why not also hire her land defense?

"Why labor to build up any national service when Britain has experts who have been for centuries building up her splendid public services at our command if we will but put ourselves in their hands—and pay?"

The London *Advertiser*, a Laurier organ and a supporter of the Laurier policy which would have a navy built and manned in Canada and confined to Canadian waters, speaks even more strongly against the Borden Bill and says:

"The Borden Government's naval policy is a $35,000,000 subterfuge. It is based on no rational or national principle. It is repugnant to genuine Canadian sentiment, to the whole trend of Canadian development, and to British ideas of freedom. It gives no effective aid to the mother country, upon whom it throws the burden of maintaining three unnecessary ships of the costliest type. . . . It is a throw-back to the days when Canada was in the trammels of administration from Downing street. Nor is any true service rendered the mother country or the Empire. Influential British journals are already complaining that Canada has thrown a new and unnecessary weight on the shoulders of the British taxpayers. The building up of a new center of strength in the British Empire, which was the aim of the Laurier policy, has been abandoned or indefinitely retarded."

The Toronto *Mail* (Lib.) suspects that Mr. Borden by his proposal is playing up to the jingoes and Imperialists for party political purposes. *The Witness* (Quebec) is of the same view.



POWERS—"The *status quo* must be maintained."

"Scoot, brothers, or it will crush us."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE "STATUS" THAT DIDN'T STAY PUT.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

GETTING OLD AND STAYING YOUNG

THE CHIEF PREVENTIVE of old age is continuous activity, physical and intellectual. In other words, keep going and you will stay young. This advice, which somehow does not sound altogether new, is given in an article in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin, October), by Dr. Hugo Ribbert, of Bonn, Germany, author of a recent book on "Death from Old Age." Dr. Ribbert's conclusion is supported by popular empirical evidence, to the effect that the retirement of an elderly man from active business is apt to be followed by rapid "aging" or early death. The author arrives at it through a painstaking study of cell-growth and tissue-building. He acknowledges, to start with, that the abolition of death is as undesirable as it is impossible, since it would result in a static condition of mankind, and he then proceeds to inquire whether the ills of the flesh to which old age is heir may be ameliorated, and organic decay modified and retarded. To consider the body as a machine which is gradually worn out in the course of years is an imperfect analogy, since it possesses the power of self-renewal. Moreover, the phenomena of senility are typical, and their character and degree vary widely in different individuals. The theory of Metchnikoff that old age is due to auto-intoxication from decaying matter in the colon, the author considers untenable, since "it is an impossible conception that any organ can, as such, injure the organism." He points out that if it were really possible to dispense with the colon, it would, as in the case of other organs that are no longer useful, degenerate and grow smaller; but this does not occur. In certain cases he admits that "the investigations of Metchnikoff may be worth consideration." Such cases, however, fall under the head of disease, not of mere senility. Since, therefore, extraneous causes, whether without the body or within it, are excluded as the origin of old age, we must look for its cause to alteration of the cells involved. It has been observed, in fact, that the cells gradually become smaller and that consequently the loss of substance occasioned by the exercise of their functions ceases to be fully restored, as in earlier years, by new material derived from the food. But, he goes on:

> "An explanation of old age can not be derived from this alone. For, in spite of their activity, the cells remain in their prime for five or six decades, and then begin to decline. Why does restoration cease at this period? In the answer to this lies the explanation of old age. We must at present content ourselves with the conception that inherited tendencies exist in the cells which permit a plenitude of life for a long time, but finally cease to be operative, just as a watch runs a certain length of time and then stops."

Another phenomenon is observed in this connection which becomes operative much sooner than the decrease in the cells. Says Dr. Ribbert:

> "As early as the twentieth year we observe in many sorts of cells the appearance of minute yellow granules, whose quantity so increases in age as to give the organ a brownish appearance, even to the naked eye."

These the author thinks we must regard as a sort of slag, or ashes, arising from metabolic action, and gradually, by their accumulation, affecting the activities of the cells and possibly causing their decrease in size. Is it possible to retard this action in any way, thus restoring youth, in a measure, to the aged? Dr. Ribbert finds ground for hope in an examination of the property inherent in certain plants, as in the begonia, of producing the entire plant from the green cells of a single leaf. He says of this:

> "All the properties, therefore, which distinguish the entire organism must be present in the leaf-cells. But most of these are commonly not apparent. They retreat behind the properties which are dominant in the green cells. Hence when the new plant is produced from these, the differentiation must disappear, and all the qualities must be present in equal degree. This may indeed be called a rejuvenation."

A similar process is sometimes observable in animal life:

> "In tritons, when the lens of the eye is removed by an operation, a new lens is grown. It is produced from the cells covering the iris, which are distinguished by the presence of a fine-grained brown pigment. . . . These brown granules first disappear, the cells return to their former colorless state, and the new lens is then produced. . . . This may be fairly termed regeneration, *i.e.*, restoration of lost tissue. . . . In ordinary connective tissue. . . . the cells are remarkably insignificant; usually their outline is not perceived, but only that of the nucleus, which is itself only slightly developed. But in the healing of wounds these cells become large again, as they were in the embryo. In this form they multiply and form the new tissue by the production of connecting substance. Then they become small again as they were before. Or when a broken bone is to be healed the flat cells on the inner surface alter their form, becoming large and rounded. They then look as they did at the youthful period of bone-growth; they have rejuvenated themselves. . . . When the bone has been mended they return to their former state.
>
> "These two examples may suffice. They show that there are cases in which the cells of our bodies rejuvenate themselves. They achieve thereby a greater vital activity, but it is a temporary thing which obviously has, on the whole, nothing to do with the rejuvenation of the body. Moreover, the new tissue does not even retain greater youthfulness."

Dr. Ribbert remarks that, after all, the rejuvenation of bone and connective tissue are comparatively unimportant to the present inquiry. The really significant cells are those of the heart-muscle and the cerebral ganglia, and these have not been seen to repair losses of substance even in the case of young and vigorous subjects. However:

> "An observation of the heart-muscle in certain cases carries us a step further.
>
> "As remarked above, the cells of the aging body are distinguished by the deposit of tiny yellow granules. This is particularly the case in the muscle-cells of the heart. But if we examine a heart one side of which has had to work harder than the other, and has therefore become stronger, or, as we say, hypertrophic, we note a marked difference in the deposit of these granules. The thickened heart-wall has considerably fewer. . . . This can come only from one of two causes. It is possible that the granules which were deposited before the thickening of the heart-wall have been removed—washed away, as it were—by the greater activity of the muscle, which accompanied the fuller saturation of the cells. Or, if the hypertrophy had already begun before the deposit of the yellow granules was very large, their deposit may have been prevented by the removal of the matter from which they are formed, by reason of the greater activity and better blood supply.
>
> "The first possibility here interests us most, *i.e.*, the lessening of the granules in the already aged fibers. It shows that the cells may return to former conditions in their structure."

Possibly, Dr. Ribbert thinks, we may be successful in thus retarding the progress of cell alteration in the aging body, but he warns us that success requires a sound and healthy body in which the symptoms of age are purely physiological and not superinduced by disease. At the very least both heart and brain must be perfectly sound. With this proviso he believes it entirely feasible to retard the deposit of the yellow granules and the decrease in the size of the cells which mark senility. The means to this end lie in a continuous functional activity. He declares:

"When any one exercises constantly and vigorously he has a much better outlook for maintaining functional activity in old age than if he yields prematurely to an inclination for repose and lessened activity. Incomplete functioning permits the cells to become smaller."

Here again the heart offers an excellent illustration. It not infrequently occurs that the left side has diminished work to perform in consequence of a narrowing of the mitral valve. In such cases the left wall becomes thinner and even in early years a marked deposit of yellow granules is seen, such as usually is observed only in old age. In conclusion Dr. Ribbert assures us:

"Unceasing labor longest preserves the cells at their zenith. . . . Its lack hastens the development of senility."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

USES OF COTTONSEED—Cottonseed as a valuable product dates back only to the close of the Civil War. Prior to that, the seed was considered a nuisance, to be gotten rid of as expeditiously as possible. It is true that some tried to use it even before the invention of the cotton-gin in 1794, samples of the oil were exhibited by the Moravians in 1770, and in 1820 a patent was granted on a process for extracting the oil, but little came of such early efforts. However, by 1880 the value of cottonseed products had risen to seven million dollars, and this was but a beginning. Says *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (Chicago):

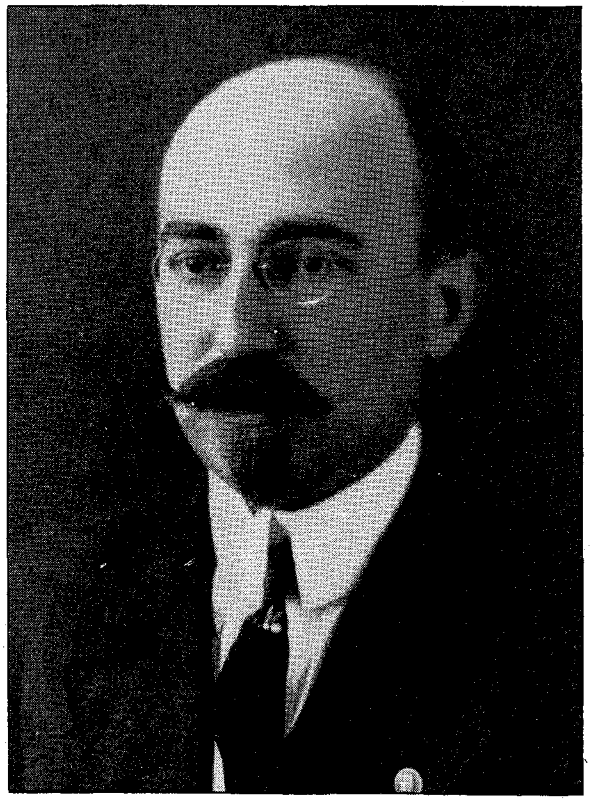
"Speaking generally, people now eat and wear cottonseed products and do all manner of things with them. The lintels yield batting, wadding, stuffing for pads, cushions, comforts, horse-collars and upholstery, mixing for shoddy, for wool in hat-making and for lambs' wool in fleece-lined underwear; lso for felt and low-grade yarns used in making lamp and candle-wicks, twine, rope, and carpets; also cellulose used in making artificial silk and writing-paper, and as a basis for xplosives.

"But this is not all. The hulls are used in feed, fertilizer, paper-stock, and stuffing. The cake and meal are also used in ertilizers, in dyestuffs, in feed for cattle, poultry, horses, and wine, as well as in confectionery and flour. The oil enters he manufacture of lard compounds, white cottolene, butter oil, ooking oil, salad oil, 'olive' oil, and oleomargarines. It is used in the packing of olives and sardines, in miners' oil, in lubricating il, in paints, in mixing for putty, and in automobile tires. It is n ingredient of soap, washing-powders, etc. Altogether there re fifty-three products. Millions of capital and thousands of ersons are employed in the industries growing out of the se of cottonseed. In this connection *The Manufacturers' Record* says: 'Edward Atkinson, of Boston, who in his life ndered valuable service to the industrial South in his atistical presentation of conditions there, took the ground quarter of a century ago, as we recall it, that the cottonseed, eighing twice as much as the fiber, would some day be worth uite as much.'

"There certainly is encouragement for the belief that this rophecy will be fulfilled. The history of the cottonseed industry n the last forty years is full of marvels. An exposition that would resent objectively its various steps from the beginning should e full of interest and instruction, and might be the means of ving a fresh impulse and impetus to discovery."

HYGIENE OF LIGHT

THE EYE is an organ too precious to be trifled with. We may help to keep it sound and strong by attention to the general welfare of the body—by work, rest, play, and sleep, as well as by exercise, wise feeding, and regular removal of the wastes; but besides this it needs special attention. Our posture during work, the light under which we work, paper, printing, dust, smoke, and fumes, the fatigue of sight-seeing—all have their effects upon it. This is the message of an article by Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg in *Good Lighting* (New York, December). What is the best artificial light? Dr. Hirshberg thinks that probably no one kind is best for all purposes. For general illumination of public squares and buildings the electric light seems to be preferred. The same thing is probably true of private houses. For reading and for microscopic work, electric light may be too bright, altho this objection can be overcome by using lamps of low candle-power, at suitable distance, or by means of ground glass. The same thing may be true of the light yielded by any incandescent solid, such as the "lime" light and the various "mantles" made from incombustible earths. In general, for reading, a "soft" light is best, and it is desirable to have the larger part of the light come to the book by reflection from the walls of the room rather than solely and directly from any source of light near by. For this reason, dark-colored walls are objectionable. To quote further in substance:


DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.
Who would make us better friends of our eyes.

"The ease with which the details of an object are seen depends chiefly on contrasts of shade and color. As the light fades in the evening, the white paper of a printed page becomes darker and darker, until finally it reflects to the eye little more light than the black ink of the printed letters, which consequently no longer stand out clear and distinct. In order to admit all the light possible, the pupil enlarges, and in so doing lessens the distinctness of the retinal image; more important than this, we hold the page closer to the eye, thereby enlarging the retinal image and increasing the intensity of stimulation, but throwing far more work upon the pupillary muscle to focus for the near object. All of these unfavorable conditions taken together place undue strain upon the mechanism of accommodation.

"Hardly less objectionable is excessive illumination of an object. After a certain intensity of light is reached, the retina no longer responds to increase of stimulation with increase of visual reaction. To apply this principle, we have only to remember that a printed letter is not absolutely 'dead black,' but reflects some light. When the illumination is moderate this reflected light hardly affects the retina at all, and the contrast between the black letter and the white paper is marked. As the intensity of illumination increases, contrast is lessened and sharper accommodation as well as closer attention is needed to see distinctly.

"The use of fine type should be reduced to a minimum, because it necessitates greater effort of accommodation and intensifies all the evils of improper illumination. Any printed matter which must be held less than eighteen inches from the eye in order to be seen clearly is undesirable for long-continued reading. Especially is this true in youth.

"Closely connected with the size of the type is the character of the paper on which it is printed. This should be as dull as possible in order to avoid the confusing effect of a glossy surface. The use of highly calendered paper in many books and serial publications, because such paper lends itself more readily to the reproduction of pictures in half-tone, is a sacrifice of hygienic considerations to cheapness.

"The source of illumination for near work should be as free as possible from unsteadiness or flicker, since a flickering light necessitates the most accurate accommodation. A 'student's lamp,' 'tungsten burner,' or incandescent electric lamp is preferable in this respect to candles, gas-jets, and arc-lights for near work.

"For the same reason caution is demanded in the matter of reading on railroad trains. American railway trains have recently become so heavy, and the roadbed and rails have been so much improved in various ways, that the danger of reading or writing while traveling by rail is much less than formerly. At the same time the danger still exists, and reading on many railway- and trolley-cars is still to be done with caution, or, better still, avoided altogether.

"Microscopes, telescopes, and other optical instruments require close and sometimes continuous use of one or both eyes, and are popularly supposed to be 'hard on the eyes.' But this is not necessarily the case, except for beginners and investigators. Optical instruments are easily focused, and, if care be taken to provide good lighting, routine work with them need not be specially trying to the eyes.

"Finally, it must not be forgotten that the eyes are too precious to be trifled with, and that if one has sore or weak eyes, or pain in the eyes, or can not see clearly to read or to write, or can not plainly distinguish things near or at a distance, then it is always best to consult an oculist or the family physician for advice. Remedies or doctors puffed in generally high-sounding advertisements should be carefully avoided."

THE SUN AS A FOG-MAKER

THAT SUNLIGHT may destroy the clearness of the air and create in it a thick haze or fog is the conclusion of John Aitken, one of the world's greatest authorities on the formation and phenomena of mists. We are told in *Science Abstracts* (London) that on many mornings the air at Falkirk, Scotland, altho clear before sunrise, gradually thickens to a dense haze, while in pure country air similar changes are never noticed. As the result of Mr. Aitken's observations several conclusions are arrived at with respect to this haze, of which the most important is that, when the wind is light and brings moist air from an impure direction, sunshine invariably destroys the clearness of the air. The writer goes on to give the results of some experiments made to determine the cause of these sun-formed fogs. We read:

"From the conclusions mentioned above it seemed probable that the action of sunlight on some of the impurities in the air caused the formation of nuclei and that these nuclei possest an affinity for water, as the fogs were formed even on days when the air was not completely saturated. For carrying out the experiments an apparatus was used which enabled the effect of sunlight on different gases to be tested readily. . . . It was found that a mixture of sulfur dioxid and pure air, while kept in the dark, had no tendency to produce nuclei, but after being acted on by light, especially by sunshine, it became a nucleus-producer. Some of these nuclei were found to have an affinity for water. When the oxid was mixt with air containing the products of imperfect combustion, the facility with which nuclei were produced by sunning was considerably increased. Some experiments made with the normal products of combustion showed that they acted in a very similar way to the artificially produced oxid. From a consideration of the amount of coal burned annually in the British Isles it is shown that there would be ample impurities produced to account for all the observed sun-formed fogs. Attention is called to the fact that the present crusade against smoke-production will do nothing to stop these fogs. They have their origin in invisible impurities produced by combustion. The author points out in conclusion that he has in the present work dealt only with the effects of the products of burning sulfur, but that evidently there is a possibility of some of the other gases produced during combustion playing some part in the production of these fogs."

TO HEAT HUMAN INTERIORS

THE VALUE OF HEAT in curing disease is well known, but it is often difficult to place the heat exactly where it is wanted without heating also parts or organs where high temperature is not desired. Especially is this true of the internal organs. The stomach, or any parts of the alimentary canal, are easily affected by swallowing a hot liquid, but other organs are hard to reach. A German physician, Dr Nagelschmidt, has now solved the problem by the use of a alternating electric current, and is able to heat any desire point within the body, without affecting any of the tissue around it, the heat being generated precisely at the prope place, and not merely conducted thither from without, heatin on its journey all the intervening parts. Says T. C. O'Donnell who describes this new method in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, December):

"Every physician who has made wide use of heat in the treatment of disease has encountered the perplexing and hithert unsolved problem of how to localize heat at any point desire in the interior of the body. He is able to give sweating-bath for colds, hot and cold packs for the same affliction in case c juveniles—did ever juvenile escape them?—hot and cold fomentations for sore throat, and even electrical treatment for curin eczema and other skin diseases. The difficulty all along has bee to get the heat inside the body at the precise point of the pai Supposing, for instance, your head ached. Now the first thin to do with the old methods of heat application is to apply th heat—to the rest of the body, and not to the head; the thin for the head was an ice-bag, for this *drove* the blood awa from the head, while the heat at the feet, say, *drew* it awa It was a practical demonstration of 'push' and 'pull' in tea work. The great object sought was to get the blood out of th head by any and all means.

"The principle worked well after a fashion, but its effectiv ness was limited by the fact that you can not get all the blo out of the head; and anyway, if you did, the nerve irritati would not be wholly removed. To relieve irritation of th nerve, physicians for a long time sought for some means of ge ting the soothing effects of heat to the one place where they we needed, and that was where the irritation lay.

"Doctor Nagelschmidt, a German savant of wide reput has now devised an apparatus that secures this end in a ver satisfactory manner. The current—an alternating current— is applied by means of electrodes placed at points opposite th seat of pain. In case of headache, for instance, the positiv electrode is applied on one side of the head, say above the ea the other at the side of the head opposite, so placed that straight line running from the one to the other would penetra the region of pain. This is not a difficult matter, as the ph sician after diagnosing the case can easily locate the seat irritation, and so adjust the electrodes as to get the painful pa in the path of the current. If, for example, a gouty toe is to treated—and the apparatus treats gout with remarkable effe tiveness—the obvious points at which to apply the electrod are the upper and lower sides of the toe, and not the toe and th instep.

"A more difficult problem is to localize or focus the heat b tween the poles at the right spot, and that is what 'diathermy as Doctor Nagelschmidt's method is called—the word comi from Greek equivalents for 'through' or 'into' and 'heat,' heat that goes through or into—accomplishes. A demonstr tion of this focusing quality of the diathermic apparatus, f instance, shows that when the current is made to pass throu egg-white the albumen of the egg is not affected whatever at t electrodes, but at the focusing point it is cooked. This poi of focus may or may not be at equal distances from the ele trodes; proper manipulation of the electrodes determines all tha

"The current alternates at the remarkable rate of three m lion times per second, the strength of the current reaching, wh desired, the still more remarkable figure of three thousand mil amperes—one hundred times the amount of 'juice' used most electrotherapeutic devices.

"Diathermy is not a panacea. There are a whole lot diseases that it will not cure, but in headaches of every kind and heaven knows there are a host of them!—it is making go in an ample manner, as also in relieving neuralgic and scia pains, rheumatism, gout, gastritis, and hardening of the bloo vessels in the brain and region of the abdomen. It also relieves the sharp pains so characteristic of locomotor ataxia, and has been used to good purpose in pleurisy, tic-douloureux, and in several eye and ear affections. Even the labored breathing of asthma has yielded to diathermic applications."

A DEADLY FOOT-PATH

A SIMPLE RECIPE for saving two-thirds of the lives now annually lost on our railways is given in *Engineering News* (New York, November 7). It is this: "Don't walk on the track." Twice as many casual track-walkers are killed yearly as the sum of the lives lost by passengers and employees together. The exact figures for last year are given as follows: 299 passengers and 2,928 employees killed in accidents of all sorts in railway service, while during the same year the total number of other persons suffering death on the railways was 6,438. A few of these deaths of persons not employees nor passengers were of tramps and other persons stealing a ride on freight trains, and about a sixth of the whole occur at grade crossings; but all the remainder are to be charged, we are told, to "the fatal American habit of walking on the railway track." The writer goes on to say:

"Of course, not one person in ten thousand who walks on the railway track has any idea that he is doing anything in any way dangerous. He invariably assumes that he can hear or see any train approaching long enough before it reaches him to take the step or two away from the track which puts him in safety. It is noteworthy that railway section-men whose business it is to work upon and walk along the track seem to suffer few casualties by being run down. They become accustomed to watching for trains.

"Of course, the only way to stop the accidents to trespassers on railway tracks is by such thorough fencing and stringent laws against trespassing on the tracks as have been put in force in most other countries. Such practise and such laws ought by all means to be established in the densely populated sections of the country.

"There are many remote regions, however, where the railway track is in places the only highway. We doubt not that many of the readers of *Engineering News* engaged in engineering field work, for example, find it necessary very often to walk along railway tracks. We think it worth while, therefore, to give a word of warning as to the assumption that a train can always be heard by a person walking on the track while it is still a considerable distance away. This is not always the case. The noise made by a fast railway train is chiefly directed away from the train at the side. Comparatively a small portion of the noise is projected along the track in front of the train. Any other unusual noise at the same time may divert a person's attention from the noise made by an approaching train.

"Another reason why trains may come upon a person walking on the track before he realizes their approach is a quality that sound possesses in common with other wave phenomena, altho to a less degree, of traveling in straight lines. Thus a fast train approaching a sharp curve on the concave side of which there is high ground and on the convex side a broad plain will give a person on the curve almost no warning of its approach until it swings into view a short distance away.

"Walking on a road with two or more tracks is particularly dangerous. A large portion of accidents to trespassers occur on double-track roads where a man in getting out of the way of one train steps onto the other track in front of another train which he has not seen or heard.

"It seems worth while, therefore, to set down the following simple rules which should be observed by everyone who walks on the railway track, as follows: (1) Keep constant watch of the track both in front and behind; (2) Watch and listen with particular care when approaching a curve, while on the curve, and after passing the curve; (3) When walking on a double-track road, keep on the left-hand track and do not fail to keep watch also in the rear, since reverse movements are sometimes made on this track; (4) It is better to walk beside the track than to walk the ties; (5) When tempted to walk on the track, remember that you are placing yourself in greater danger than exists in the most hazardous class of railway employment, and choose some other path!"

ANOTHER X-RAY DISCOVERY

A NEW TRIUMPH of science must be credited to the Roentgen ray, if we are to accept the conclusions drawn by German and English physicists from some interesting experiments described last summer before the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich. Stript of its technical details, the discovery is simply that when a radiograph, or *x*-ray photograph, is made by passing the rays through a crystal and receiving them on a sensitized plate, results are obtained that confirm in a striking way the modern atomic theories of crystal structure. When a substance assumes crystalline form, its atoms are evidently arranged in some systematic manner. According to one theory those of each system are grouped in "space-lattices," and the *x*-ray photographs obtained are thought to be due to the passage of the rays through these atomic diffraction-gratings. Ordinary light can not act in this way because its wave-length is too great. On this theory the *x*-rays are simply lights of very short wave-length—a hypothesis which, altho put forward long ago, has been generally neglected of late. The Bavarian experiments appear, therefore, to throw light, not only on crystal structure, but on the nature of Roentgen radiation. To quote and condense an article by A. E. H. Tutton in *Nature* (London, November 14):

"During a visit to Munich at the beginning of August last the writer was deeply interested in some extraordinary photographs which were shown to him by Professor von Groth, the *doyen* of the crystallographic world, and professor of mineralogy at the university of that city. They had been obtained by Dr. M. Laue by passing a narrow cylindrical beam of Roentgen rays through a crystal of zinc blende, and receiving the transmitted rays upon a photographic plate. They consisted of black spots arranged in a geometrical pattern, in which a square predominated, exactly in accordance with the holohedral cubic symmetry of the space-lattice attributed by crystallographers to zinc blende.

"Professor von Groth exprest the opinion, in agreement with Herr Laue, that owing to the exceedingly short wave-length of the Roentgen rays (assuming them to be of electromagnetic wave character), they had been able to penetrate the crystal structure and to form an interference (diffraction) photograph of the Bravais space-lattice. This latter is the structural foundation of the more complicated regular point-system according to which the crystal is homogeneously built up, and the points of which (the point-system) represent the chemical elementary atoms. The space-lattice, in fact, was conceived to play the same function with the short-wave Roentgen rays that the diffraction grating does to the longer electromagnetic waves of light.

"The details of this work were laid before the Bavarian Academy of Sciences at Munich in two memoirs, on June 8 and July 6 last. There can be no doubt that they are of supreme interest, and that they do in reality afford a visual proof of the modern theory of crystal structure. Moreover, they emphasize in a remarkable manner the importance of the space-lattice, so strongly insisted on from theoretical and from experimental considerations. They further confirm the structure assigned to this binary compound zinc sulfid. Incidentally they may form a crucial test of the accuracy of the two rival theories now being discust as to the nature of *x*-rays, the corpuscular and the wave theory.

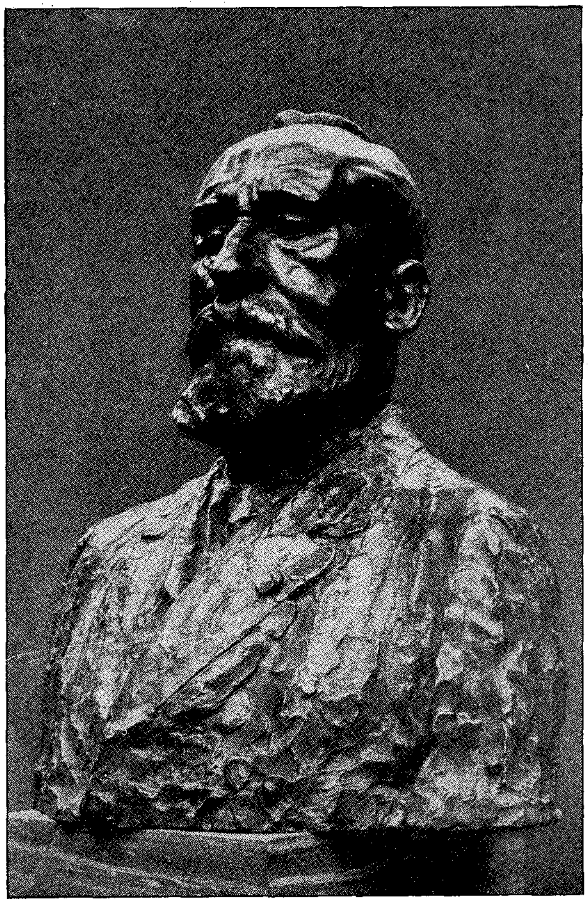
"Crystallography thus affords to its sister science chemistry the first visible proof of the accuracy of Dalton's atomic theory, and now enters into a new sphere of still greater usefulness. The important work of von Fedorow on crystallochemical analysis is based essentially on the assumption of the space-lattice structure of crystals which is now rendered visible to our eyes. Crystallography has thus become an exact science leading us to a practical knowledge of the hitherto mysterious world where Dalton's atoms and molecules reign supreme."

The article on "Tobacco and Cholera," in our issue of November 9, prompts Mr. Leonard Matthews of St. Louis to write us of a visit made by his wife and himself in 1866 to the great tobacco factory at Barcelona, Spain, where over 4,000 employees were at work. He says: "The director told us that cholera had visited the city the year before, when the town was decimated; yet not one of the 4,000 employees died from the disease."

LETTERS AND ART

PORTRAITURE AS RODIN SEES IT

ONE HERESY in art seems most cherished by the incompetent. It is that a bust or a portrait can be good art without being a good likeness. Perhaps it may, but Rodin, the greatest sculptor of the modern world, disputes it. He tells a story of Henner, the French painter, who listened to the complaint of a lady that the portrait which he had painted of her did not look like her. "Hé! Matame," he replied in his Alsatian jargon, "when you are dead your heirs will think themselves fortunate to possess a fine portrait by Henner and will trouble themselves very little to know if it was like you or not." Well, admits Rodin, "it is possible that the painter said that, but it was doubtless a sally which did not represent his real thought, for I do not believe he had such false ideas in an art in which he showed great talent." There is more to consider than the mere fact of likeness as it is generally understood, and Rodin goes on to explain the kind of resemblance demanded in a bust or portrait. We quote from the recently published volume called "Art," in which Paul Gsell has taken down a variety of observations on this general theme from conversations with Rodin, who says:



PUVIS DE CHAVANNES

From the bust by Rodin.

"In the bust you recognize the aristocracy of an old race. The high forehead and eyebrows reveal the philosopher, and the calm glance, embracing a wide outlook, betrays the great decorator, the sublime landscapist." Compare this with the Houdons opposite.

"If the artist only reproduces superficial features as photography does, if he copies the lineaments of a face exactly, without reference to character, he deserves no admiration. The resemblance which he ought to obtain is that of the soul; that alone matters; it is that which the sculptor or painter should seek beneath the mask of features. . . . . .

"To tell the truth, there is no artistic work which requires as much penetration as the bust and the portrait. It is sometimes said the artist's profession demands more manual skill than intelligence. You have only to study a good bust to correct this error. Such a work is worth a whole biography. Houdon's busts, for example, are like chapters of written memoirs. Period, race, profession, personal character—all are indicated there."

Rodin here turns to examine several of Houdon's busts, beginning with that of Voltaire:

"What a marvel it is! It is the personification of malice. See! his side-long glance seems watching some adversary. He has the pointed nose of a fox; it seems smelling out from side to side for abuses and follies. You can see it quiver! And the mouth—what a triumph! It is framed by two furrows of irony. It seems to mumble sarcasms. . . . . .

"Here is Rousseau opposite Voltaire. Great shrewdness in his glance. It is the quality common to all the personages of the eighteenth century; they are critics; they question all the principles which were unquestionably accepted before; they have searching eyes.

"Now for his origin. He is the Swiss plebeian. Rousseau is as unpolished, almost vulgar, as Voltaire is aristocratic and distinguished. Prominent cheek-bones, short nose, square chin—you recognize the son of the watchmaker and the whilom domestic.

"Profession now: he is the philosopher; sloping, thoughtful forehead, antique type accentuated by the classic band about his head. Appearance purposely wild, hair neglected, a certain *resemblance to some Diogenes or Menippus; this is the preacher* of the return to nature and to the primitive life.

"Individual character: a general contraction of the face; this is the misanthrope. Eyebrows contracted, forehead lined with care; this is the man who complains, often with reason, of persecution.

"I ask you if this is not a better commentary on the man than his 'Confessions'?

"Now, Mirabeau. Period; challenging attitude, wig disarranged, dress careless; a breath of the revolutionary tempest passes over this wild beast, who is ready to roar an answer.

"Origin; dominating aspect, fine arched eyebrows, haughty forehead; this is the former aristocrat. But the democratic heaviness of the pock-marked cheeks and of the neck sunk between the shoulders betrays the Count de Riquetti to the sympathies of Thiers, whose interpreter he has become.

"Profession: the tribune. The mouth protrudes like a speaking trumpet ready to fling his voice abroad. He lifts his head because, like most orators, he was short. In this type of man nature develops the chest, the barrel, at the expense of height. The eyes are not fixt on any one; they rove over a great assembly. It is a glance at once vague and superb. Tell me, is it not a marvelous achievement to evoke in this one head a whole crowd — more, a whole listening country?

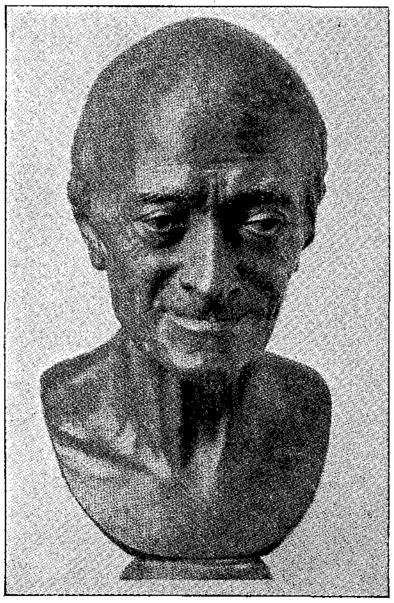
"Finally, the individual character: Observe the sensuous lips, the double chin, the quivering nostrils; you will recognize the faults—habit of debauch and demand for enjoyment. All is there, I tell you.

"It would be easy to sketch the same character outline from all the busts of Houdon.

"Here, again, is Franklin. A ponderous air, heavy falling cheeks; this is the former artizan. The long hair of the apostle, a kindly benevolence; this is the popular moralizer, good-natured Richard.

"A stubborn high forehead inclined forward, indicative of the obstinacy of which Franklin gave proof in winning an education, in rising, in becoming an eminent scholar, finally in freeing his country. Astuteness in the eyes and in the corners of the mouth; Houdon was not duped by the general massiveness, and he divined the prudent materialism of the calculator who made a fortune, and the cunning of the diplomat who wormed out the secrets of English politics. Here, living, is one of the ancestors of modern America!"

These busts of Houdon exhibit "the fragmentary chronicle of half a century," observes Rodin. And he goes on, the artist in him speaking, "as in the finest written narratives, what pleases most in these memoirs in terra-cotta, in marble, and in


VOLTAIRE.

"A cunning old gossip—that is the impression produced by this Voltaire, at once so lively, so sickly, and so little masculine."

bronze, is the brilliant grace of the style, the lightness of the hand that wrote them, the generosity of this charming personality, so essentially French, who created them. . . . Ah, what a divine artist!" He continues on the theme of the difficulty of penetrating so profoundly into the consciousness of others:

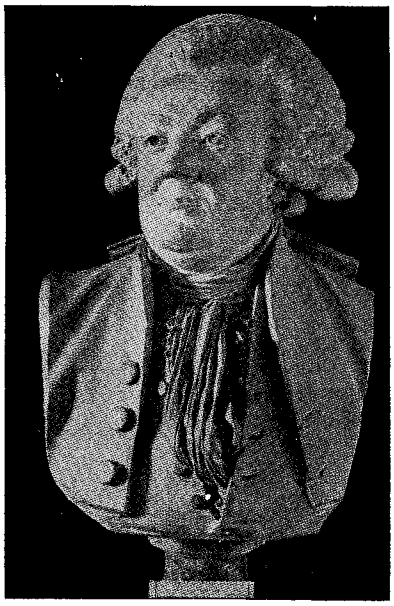
"The greatest difficulties for the artist who models a bust or who paints a portrait do not come from the work which he executes. They come from the client for whom he works. By a strange and fatal law, the one who orders his own likeness is the one who always desperately combats the talent of the artist he has chosen. It is very seldom that a man sees himself as he is, and even if he knows himself, he does not wish the artist to represent him as he is. He asks to be represented under the most banal and neutral aspect. He wishes to be an official or worldly marionette. It pleases him to have the function he exercises, the rank he holds in society, completely efface the man that is in him. The magistrate wishes his robe, the general his gold-laced tunic. They care very little whether one can read their characters.

"This explains the success of so many mediocre painters and sculptors who are satisfied to give the impersonal appearance of their clients, their gold lace and their official attitude. These are the artists who are generally highest in favor because they lend their models a mask of riches and importance. The more bombastic a portrait is, the more it resembles a stiff, pretentious doll, the better the client is satisfied.

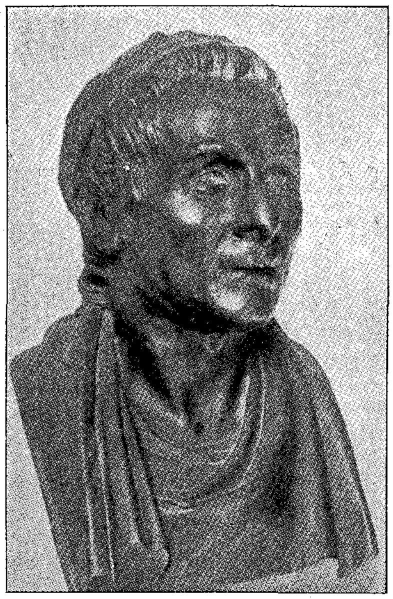
"Perhaps it was not always so.

"Certain seigneurs of the fifteenth century, for example, seem to have been pleased to see themselves portrayed as hyenas or vultures on the medals of Pisanello. They were doubtless proud of their individuality. Or, better still, they loved and venerated art, and they accepted the rude frankness of the artist, as tho it were a penance imposed by a spiritual director.

"Titian did not hesitate to give Pope Paul III. a marten's snout, nor to emphasize the domineering hardness of Charles V., or the salaciousness of Francis I., and it does not appear to have damaged his reputation with them. Velasquez, who portrayed King Philip IV. as a nonenity, tho an elegant man, and who unflatteringly reproduced his hanging jaw, nevertheless kept his favor. And the Spanish monarch has acquired from posterity the great glory of having been the protector of genius.


MIRABEAU.

A head which "evokes a whole crowd—more, a whole listening country."


ROUSSEAU.

Rodin thinks this bust a better commentary on the man than his "Confessions."

"But the men of to-day are so made that they fear truth and love a lie. They seem to be displeased to appear in their busts as they are. They all want to have the air of hairdressers.

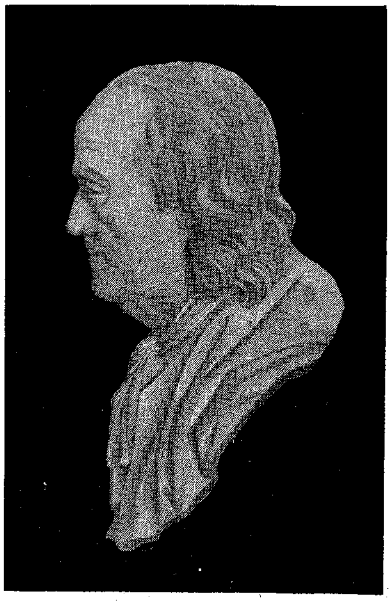
"And even the most beautiful women, that is to say, those whose lines have most style, are horrified at their own beauty when a sculptor of talent is its interpreter. They beseech him to make them ugly by giving them an insignificant and doll-like physiognomy.

"So, to execute a bust is to fight a long battle. The one thing that matters is not to weaken and to rest honest with oneself. If the work is refused, so much the worse. So much the better perhaps; for often, it proves that it is full of merit.

"As for the client who, tho discontented, accepts a successful work, his bad humor is only temporary; for soon the connoisseurs compliment him on the bust and he ends by admiring it. Then he declares quite naturally that he has always liked it."

GOOD AND BAD IN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES

GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES are such long and firmly established institutions among us that their novelty to foreign eyes strikes one as itself novel. Mr. Maurice Low, the Washington correspondent of the London *Morning Post*, sets out to instruct his fellow countrymen regarding this ancient and honorable institution that has overflowed into Canada, and in that branch, at least, becomes a concern of the British Empire. Mr. Low finds nothing to correspond to them in Europe, tho "they date back almost to the beginning of things in America." He begins by giving an account of the earliest of these, Phi Beta Kappa, founded in 1776 at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg, Va., by five students who drew up rules for their governance, and decreed that each member should wear a silver badge bearing the Greek


BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

"Here, living, is one of the ancestors of modern America."

letters. Three years later the parent club authorized the universities of Harvard and Yale to establish chapters. Mr. Low, it must be pointed out, seems not to understand the distinction that has grown up between Phi Beta Kappa and the other Greek-letter societies, for he omits to mention the scholarship standing necessary for its membership, and the practically non-social character of this fraternity in comparison with the others. But, as he says, it "was the beginning of a movement which now has 389,000 members enrolled in 2,500 chapters, and owning property worth at the lowest estimate not less than £3,000,000." Mr. Low, having to furnish information for an entirely uninitiated audience, begins with the a, b, c:

> "There are thirty-six of these recognized societies, each named after two or three Greek letters, such as Delta Kappa Epsilon, Phi Delta Theta, Psi Upsilon, all of them organized practically on the same basis and with the same object in view. They are called 'secret,' because their members take an oath or a pledge on admission, and are supposed not to reveal the ritual which is part of the ceremony of initiation. Some of the societies impose tests to prove the courage or worth of the candidate seeking admission, and while most of these are harmless and only what might be expected from undergraduates always ready for a boyish lark, there have been numerous cases where misdirected ingenuity has resulted in permanent injury or death. 'Death at a fraternity initiation' or 'Seriously injured while being initiated' are almost standing head-lines in American newspaper offices. Admission to these societies is secured by election, just as to any other club or organization, from among the 'freshmen,' that is, the undergraduates who have just been enrolled, and they remain members of the university chapter during their entire course of four years, so that an active chapter will have at the same time among its members men from all the classes, and even those engaged in postgraduate work.
>
> "Not every student is eligible for admission any more than every man is eligible for admission to every club, as the fraternities are supposed to exercise discrimination in the selection of their members and to accept only those whose known character or antecedents are a guaranty that they will be congenial to their associates. There is an aristocracy here as in everything else, and some of the fraternities are as fond of 'pilling' a candidate as are some of the fashionable clubs."

To show how the fraternities form "a little aristocracy within the college community," Mr. Low quotes from the "Manual of College Fraternities," by William Raimond Baird, to the effect that "out of the great development of chapter-house life has come a tendency, altogether too marked in some institutions, to overbuild—to provide the student members with conditions of ease and luxury such as many will not be likely to have for years after they have left college or university." Worse than that seems to be the "snobbishness, exclusiveness, a disposition to pick men who are wealthy rather than worthy, intellectual sloth, and moral flabbiness" which have been "the unpleasant fruits of chapter-house extravagance." It is a pity that Mr. Low did not include an account of the splendid heroism and self-sacrifice of several Cornell boys at the fire, a few years ago, that destroyed a chapter-house in Ithaca and snuffed out their young lives in their effort to save other life. He turns to consider the two sides to the fraternity question:

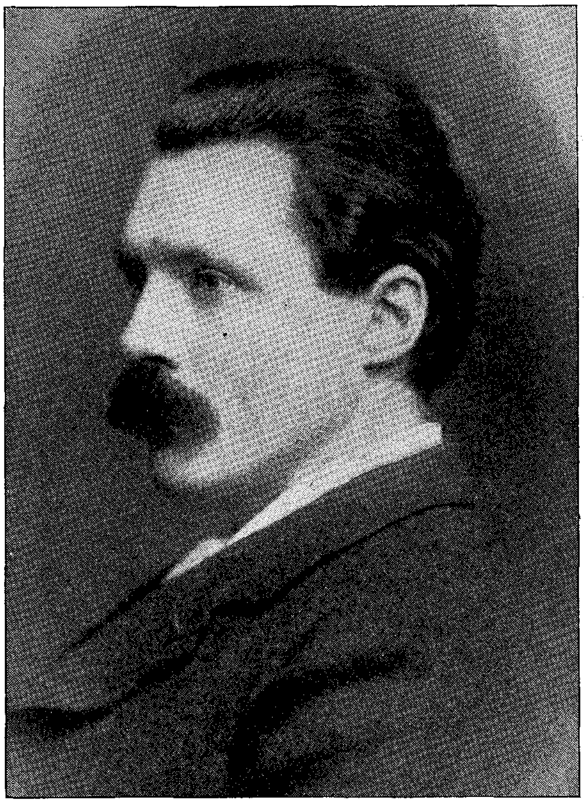
> "There are some men, educators as well as university executives and university graduates, who are frank in their condemnation of the whole fraternity system, and who say that when the five men met, more than a century ago, in the quaint Virginia college-town and created Phi Beta Kappa, they laid a blight on the American university from which it will never recover. Their chief complaint is that the fraternity defeats the very purpose for which the university exists. The true function of a university, these men say, is not only to teach men out of books, but to teach something a great deal more, to teach them loyalty, to teach them to see life broadly, to teach them to respect character rather than the accidents of birth or wealth. The influence exercised by the fraternity opposes the influence that the university ought to exercise. To the fraternity member, young, impressionable, naturally intolerant of discipline, the chapter-house and the chapter-members hold for him the highest allegiance. The chapter-house, and not the university, is his world. He is a member of a sworn brotherhood, and it is the brotherhood that must be helped or defended against students or professors.
>
> "The fraternity, also, it is asserted, has a bad influence in cultivating snobbishness, in creating antagonisms, and cultivating tastes that should not be formed so early in life. There is, of course, always the temptation for a fraternity to admit to membership the son of a rich man whose allowance is known to be extravagantly large, for no matter how well endowed the chapter-house is it can always make good use of money; there is always something needed for which the ordinary revenue is not sufficient. The poor student of ability and character who is rejected in favor of the man whose only qualifications are a rich and generous father is naturally resentful. And another indictment against the chapter-house is that it encourages idleness and drinking. The chapter-house is primarily a club, sometimes very simple in its appointments and at other times very luxurious, but always a club, and there is nothing quite so demoralizing to a man naturally inclined to be soft as club life. Is it a good thing, it is asked, to encourage club life in undergraduates?
>
> "In defense of the fraternity, it is urged that it brings men of the same tastes with the same ideals in close contact, and they form friendships beneficial not only during their undergraduate days, but enduring after they leave the university. It encourages *esprit de corps* which, it is admitted, may at times be harmful through overzeal, but as a rule is distinctly an advantage, not alone to the fraternity members, but to the university itself. It teaches undergraduates good business habits and social discipline, and encourages them to increase the reputation of their society. The chapter-house is a business as well as a social enterprise, its members manage it and are in control of its finances, and that training is well worth having. The member who drinks to excess is not only not encouraged, but is not tolerated; the member who spends his time in the clubrooms at the expense of his scholarship is regarded with contempt."

BODY-SNATCHING IN FICTION

FEAR IS FELT by some people in England that the novel may be degraded into "a scandalous chronicle of private affairs." Voices like Mr. Thomas Hardy's and Mr. James Douglas's are raised in warning, after the appearance of a thinly veiled novel that details the unhappy life of George Gissing, the novelist. This book is called "The Private Life of Henry Maitland," written by Mr. Morley Roberts, Gissing's most intimate friend, who makes no secret of the person he meant to portray. He even claims "that Gissing would have desired that his unfortunate life on earth should be fully chronicled by the man who knew it best." Mr. Douglas, writing in *The Daily News* (London), also gives out the information that another novel "is being written which deals with the private sorrows of one of our greatest living novelists," and he declares that "if this novel should ever crawl or creep into print it would raise a storm of wrath that would shake the world to its foundations." The practise apparently is not of recent growth, for Mr. Douglas goes on to add that "other novels equally infamous have been written and have been suppressed only by the determined action of their victims." Long reviews of the new book appear in the London papers, and we quote from *The Christian Commonwealth* (London) an abstract of the facts about Gissing that are declared so objectionable:

> "Mr. Morley Roberts describes him at their first meeting in a little hotel, not far from Owen's College, Manchester, where both were being educated. Gissing was then recognized as an extraordinary young scholar, in classical learning the first in the college. 'I remember quite well,' writes Mr. Morley Roberts, 'seeing him sit on a little table, swinging his legs, and to this day I can remember somewhat of the impression he made upon me. He was curiously bright, with a very mobile face. He had abundant masses of brown hair combed backwards over his head, gray-blue eyes, a very sympathetic mouth, an extraordinarily well-shaped chin—altho perhaps both mouth and chin were a little weak—and a great capacity for talking and laughing.' He was then about sixteen, had obtained a scholarship which enabled him to study at Owen's College, and was living alone in

lodgings. This last circumstance, as he told his biographer many years later, was a cruel and most undesirable thing. 'I see now,' he said, 'that one of my sisters should certainly have been sent with me.' For a youth of his peculiar temperament such companionship would have had a powerful moral influence. Lacking it, he fell. One day he showed his friend a photograph of a young girl, aged perhaps seventeen, 'with her hair down her back. She was not beautiful, but she had a certain prettiness, the mere prettiness of youth, and she was undoubtedly not a lady.' This was the girl who wrecked Gissing's life at its very beginning. She was, to use Mr. Morley Roberts' blunt word, a prostitute. How Gissing became acquainted with her is not explained. One certainly does not get the impression from the book that it was sheer animal baseness that led him astray. The affair seems to have developed slowly, almost as a consequence of his isolation and loneliness, and not as a red blaze coming out of an unguarded nature. Mr. Morley Roberts says that his affection for her seemed to be very sincere. He strove to get her away from the life she was living. He haunted the streets which she haunted. Most of his money was apparently spent on her. She was probably frightfully extravagant, and perhaps given to drink. Gissing wanted to marry her, in spite of all warnings and persuasions. But he was by this time in serious financial difficulties. A series of thefts began to disturb the students. Books, money, and coats were stolen; a detective watched, and Gissing was caught in the act."



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GEORGE GISSING.

The most autobiographical of modern English novelists. The things he left untold about his life are now published in a novel by his most intimate friend, and reprobated by many.

When Gissing was released from jail his friends helped him to come to America. In his own novel, "New Grub Street," is given the essence of his unhappy life here, but more bitter things awaited his return to England:

"He married the girl who had caused his downfall, and turned to fiction as a means of earning a living. His wife was a confirmed drunkard, and worse; she left him often, and came back more battered and degraded. Her habits compelled him to move perpetually from one mean house to another. He was fairly imprisoned in Grub Street—that grim prison-house of the man of letters—from which he never escaped. He was writing for eight hours a day in dirty, wretched surroundings with a wife sometimes almost insane from alcohol. 'This was the kind of life that Henry Maitland [Gissing], perhaps a great man of letters, lived for years. Comfortable people talk of his pessimism and his grayness of outlook, and never understand. The man really was a hedonist, he loved things beautiful—beautiful and orderly. He rejoiced in every form of art, in books and in music, and in all the finer inheritances of the past. But this was the life he lived, and the life he seemed to be doomed to live from the first.'

"In happier circumstances, as Mr. Morley Roberts says, Gissing would have been a Bentley or a Porson, and would have jested and declaimed in Greek, breathing the atmosphere of quiet learning in a University town. Novel-writing he loathed, and he sold his books one after another for fifty pounds each. He would have taken years to write a book if fear and hunger and poverty had not driven him on."

The poor creature to whom he was bound died in horrible circumstances while Gissing and his friend were at Eastbourne. We read on:

"Mr. Morley Roberts' narrative at this stage is profoundly moving. Gissing was once more alone, relieved of the drain upon his resources, but at the mercy of his temperament. Solitude ate into his nerves. One day he told his friend: 'I could stand it no longer, so I rushed out and spoke to the first woman I met.' From the very start, says Mr. Morley Roberts, the whole affair seemed hopeless, preposterous, intolerable. But Gissing married her, 'the young woman who was to be his second wife, to bear him children, to torture him for years, to drive him almost mad, and once more make a financial slave of him. . . . She possest neither face nor figure, nor a sweet voice, nor any charm—she was just a female.'

"He left her, of course. For years he endured domestic torment. His wife must have had a strain of madness in her blood, but he submitted patiently, and two children were born. Then came the end. He made up his mind to go to Italy, made arrangements for the care of his boys, and supplied his wife with money. 'But altho he was rejoiced to be alone for a time, or at any rate relieved from the violent misery of her presence, I came once more to discern, both from things he said and things he wrote to me, that a celibate life began again to oppress him gravely.' About a year later he met a young French lady, who got into correspondence with him about the translation of 'New Grub Street' into French. They met and were strangely drawn to each other. They decided, both aware of the gravity of the step, to live together and make the world believe they were married. Somehow as Mr. Morley Roberts tells the story it seems less reprehensible than the bare fact would indicate. 'She is a woman to go through fire for, as you saw,' he wrote to his friend; 'an incredible woman to one who has spent his life with such creatures.' It is perhaps too much to say even now that Gissing was happy. 'He did not take kindly to exile, or to the culinary methods of a careful French interior.' The reference is to Gissing's rather peculiar tastes in food, which were not satisfied in his new ménage. It nearly brought about another catastrophe. 'The man is a moral coward,' said one of his friends. 'He stands things up to a certain point and then runs away.' He ran away from French feeding, but returned. Pulmonary trouble began to assert itself. He died on December 28, 1903. It is good to think that after such heavy trials he had some brief respite, and that one loving heart tended him."

Mr. Douglas does not print Mr. Hardy's letter apropos this curious book, but gives its substance in disjointed sentences:

"Mr. Hardy, as the acknowledged head of English letters, speaks with authority, and I hope his warning voice will be heeded. He thinks that I 'deserve great praise for having boldly opened up an inquiry into a matter so greatly affecting society and morals,' and I am more than content with that justification of my protest. He points out that 'infinite mischief would lie in the mixing of fact and fiction in unknown proportions,' and that 'the power of telling lies about people through that channel after they are dead, by stirring in a few truths, is a horror to contemplate. He then proceeds to show that 'such a development has been almost inevitable nowadays, when the novelist has ceased to be an artist, but has become a mere reporter, and is told that he must be nothing else.' He goes on to say: 'I have been gravely assured by a critic in full practise that to write down everything that happens in any household is the highest form of novel construction, being the presentation of a real "slice of life" (a phrase which I believe I had the misfortune to originate many years ago, tho I am not sure).' He concludes by remarking that he leaves untouched the question whether, 'even if every word be truth, truth should be presented (unauthorized) by so stealthy a means.'"

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

ONE MAN'S WORK FOR A MILL VILLAGE

IT WAS A VISIT to the cotton-mill district in Columbia, S. C., which led the editor of *The Lutheran* to ask the Rev. Dr. C. E. Weltner to tell the readers of that Philadelphia weekly something about the wonderful things he is doing among the Olympia mill-workers. Dr. Weltner is blind, yet he teaches in the theological seminary at Columbia, and as pastor of the Lutheran church in Olympia (the mill district) has made the community "a new place to live in." And his wife has stood with him, and is given the credit for having "created an interest in beautifying homes and yards, and in good housekeeping," among "people who were without taste or refinement." Dr. Weltner, "the 'grand old man' (probably fifty years young) of the mill-workers," and the editor "had scarcely reached the largest cotton-mill in the world when the windows opened above us and greetings came showering down upon him from all sides. . . . Kings might be proud to be recognized thus by their subjects."

THE WORKERS' HOME.
The Rev. Dr. Weltner and his wife standing in the front door.

This prepares us for Dr. Weltner's own modest story of his work, as it appears in *The Lutheran* of December 5. He first reminds us that about 130,000 people, nearly one-quarter the population of South Carolina, live in the 200 mill communities of what is now the second cotton manufacturing State in the Union. They are chiefly the "mountain whites," illiterate, but of the purer American stock, and capable of high development.

"One of the largest groups of mills is located at Columbia, S. C. Around each of the four mills, Olympia, Granby, Richland, and Capital City, there is a mill community, land and improvements thereon being owned by the company, and these four communities have a total population of about seven thousand. The management of this company is in the hands of men who have done and are now doing a great deal for the mental, spiritual, and physical uplift of their operatives. . . . The company also supplements the salaries of the various ministers working in the communities. In this district there are four churches, Baptist, Methodist, Lutheran, and Episcopalian. They have an aggregate membership of about 750. About ten years ago the South Carolina Synod planted a mission in the Olympia community, and in 1904 erected a neat church of brick, St. Luke's.

"The Lutheran constituency in this district is not large, hence the present membership of St. Luke's is small, about 65, with a Sunday-school of 175. This is due principally to the fact that the better class of Lutherans do not stay long at a cotton-mill, but work back to the farm, or enter other occupations, as soon as they have fitted themselves for them."

So the work, Dr. Weltner explains, is that of a "spiritual wayside inn," but his story of the last six years is really a most remarkable record of accomplishment:

"In March, 1906, we found about twenty in Sunday-school, and a dozen at the morning service. Of those in Sunday-school only a few could read, and that was a rather painful performance. Naturally this state of affairs suggested the necessity of teaching the children to read. Accordingly, half a dozen children of the neighborhood were gathered by the pastor and his wife and taught during the summer months. The number of those willing to learn soon grew, and by October it became necessary to conduct the night-school in the Sunday-school room of St. Luke's. The teaching force consisted of three volunteers and a regular teacher. The latter was paid ten dollars a month for three evenings each week. The pupils, all workers in the mill, paid fifteen cents a week for the teachers' salary and furnished their books. The average attendance during the first winter was forty. Soon the Columbia Board of Education became attracted to this work and suggested that they would furnish the professional teachers, if

Courtesy of "The Lutheran."

THE CENTRAL NIGHT-SCHOOL.

These pupils work in the mill eleven hours a day, and the great majority of them get all the schooling they ever will have right here, studying reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, and grammar.

the company would provide the equipment of the night-school. This agreement was reached during the summer of 1907, and in the fall of that year the night-school started under the new conditions with 150 pupils, taught in three grades, provided by three efficient teachers, the founder of the school being retained as principal. The following year the school grew to 250, the next to 300; then a second night-school was started in another part of the district. At present the Central Night-school has an attendance of 150, and seven professional teachers. The branches taught are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, history, grammar, and civics."

Hardly less important and valuable are the sewing-school and cooking classes, conducted under the guidance of the pastor's wife. "The weekly music rehearsal brings together a group of boys and girls for instrumental and vocal music," while "a fine opportunity for telling work is given by the neighborhood mothers' meetings." Young people "willing to do something are sent out to attend to the Sunday-School Home Department or Cradle Roll Department." St. Luke's Workers' Home is an ordinary four-room mill-house, formerly occupied by operatives. The pastor of St. Luke's continues:

"The most hopeful feature of this work at present is the increasing thirst for education. St. Luke's Sunday-school is supporting a young man at Newberry College; this young man is at present in the preparatory department, but he is not allowed to take a short cut, and some day, please God, he will enter the theological seminary. A scholarship fund has been provided to assist those who desire to climb higher. At present seven young people are attending academies and other higher schools; some of them have in view teaching, nursing, kindergarten work, office or general commercial work."

AN "ATHLETE OF GOD"

THE PHRASE, "athlete of God," is what the medievalists would have applied to Robert Collyer, who died November 30 at the age of eighty-four. So observes the New York *Sun*, as it prints a correspondent's reminiscences of the Dr. Collyer of earlier days when he was a figure conspicuous in two continents. Dr. Minot J. Savage recalls how he came to this country from Yorkshire, "a blacksmith and a Methodist home preacher." He early went to the Unitarian Church, and Dr. Furness was his spiritual father. Dr. Savage writes:

"About that time the late Moncure D. Conway was the Unitarian minister in Cincinnati. About to be married, he wished Dr. Furness to go out and perform the ceremony. It was not easy in those days for him to get a 'supply' for his pulpit. He decided to give the young blacksmith a chance to try his wings. He told his trustees that he would like to be gone for two Sundays, but that if they were dissatisfied with the supply they could send him word and he would return after the first Sunday. But the word they did send him was that he could stay as long as he pleased.

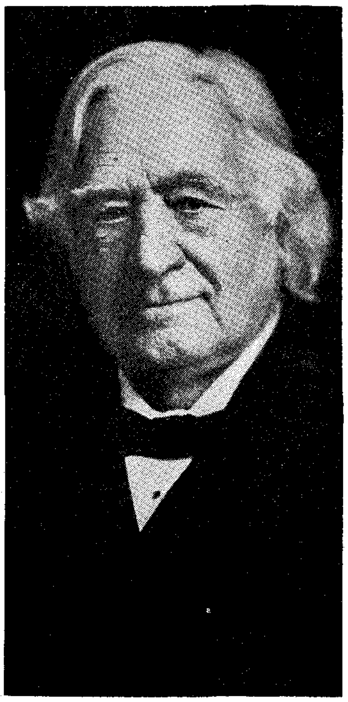
"Soon the young preacher went to Chicago and took charge of a new bit of mission work. It grew, as all the world knows, till Dr. Collyer became a figure tall enough to be seen over two continents.

"In 1873 Newman Hall, the famous preacher of London, was in this country lecturing. He was raising money to build a tower for his church, which as an appeal to our money-givers he called the Lincoln Tower.

"He was to lecture in Chicago, and I with hundreds of others helped to crowd the hall. It was a wild and stormy day. After we were gathered a telegram came saying the speaker would be an hour late. The manager was in despair. How could a crowd like that sit still and wait in silence for a solid hour? Then he spied Mr. Collyer and came and asked him if he would not help him out? Then I, for one, was amazed at the readiness and power of this man. He climbed to the platform and spoke for an hour till Dr. Hall's arrival was announced. And his address was so fine, so entertaining, so strong that the lecturer that came after him was a complete anticlimax. The audience would have had more than its money's worth if Dr. Hall had been five hours late instead of one.

"Such was he in the old days! Who else could have done it?"

Fearing that Dr. Collyer had "lived so long as to survive the generations that knew him, and dying is but a name to a time busy with so many noisier things," *The Sun* adds editorially to Dr. Savage's words:


ROBERT COLLYER.

"Professing for years unpopular opinions, he looked like some great saint and doctor of a church not his."

"It can do no harm or good, perhaps, if some of the aged among us dwell for a moment on that stately presence, that kindled and kindling eye, that face of power and benignity, those locks that time had to silver turned when present patriarchs were in knickerbockers, that clear voice of the born orator but without any affectations of the elocutionist; who that ever saw and heard Robert Collyer, we won't say in the pulpit but 'on the platform,' in the days of the 'lyceum,' when men like Emerson and Holmes were content with a hard-earned $50 a night, and an occasional night at that to be passed in the spare bed whose arctic sheets had been submitted to the warming-pan—who can forget that front of dignity and that eye of fire?

"What did he say? It was enough that, professing for years unpopular opinions, he looked like some great saint and doctor of a church not his. Remembering him, we think for no reason of another 'lyceum lecturer,' Wendell Phillips, the most suasive and polished of Ionian orators, a brow of honey and a heart of bitterness inextinguishable, bland, Quakerish, gentle, terrible without noise.

"There was a giant or two in the prime of Robert Collyer."

WHY NOT THE SMALL TOWN?

NOT ALL the problems dealing with the social, mental, moral, and physical betterment of the people, particularly the young, are to be encountered in the large cities. Yet it is here that the greatest concentration of reformatory agencies is to be found. A man who merely signs himself "A Former Resident" makes a plea for the small town—the town or city of from 3,000 to 10,000 people, "where men and women live as neighbors and where the enormous power of great funds for the promotion of these same social, mental, and moral phases is lacking." Something should be done to stir the "community consciousness" of such centers, thinks this writer in *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City), to a proper sense of civic responsibility. The needs as he sees them are such as any small town, if examined, could typify. The one best known to him is thus described:

"Those who were born and reared in a small town and have since gone to larger communities always love to go back at graduation time. In the midst of a visit back home during commencement festivities the writer asked a friend what had become of little Jimmie Brown, an old playmate. My pleasant dreams came to an abrupt end. Jimmie Brown was dead—dead of syphilis. I asked of another friend—a physician—how prevalent the disease was. He told me that he was treating five similar cases.

"The population of this town is just 4,000. How many other young men and young women were similarly afflicted there was no way of telling except by interviewing the other ten doctors. Even then the figures would not have been accurate, for the shame of having such a loathsome malady no doubt drove a number of victims to other towns for treatment.

"Hearsay evidence indicted the morals of the community. They had been much better in my time—almost a score of years ago. Next I inquired about some of my girl schoolmates. A majority of them were married, several teaching school, others had moved away. Still others, alas, had been ruined at home and could now be found at addresses in large cities. Boys and girls had always strolled about the streets until late at night during the summer months. There was no other amusement or entertainment for them except an occasional melodramatic or wild-west show. One disorderly house was openly operated and is still. The proprietress is referred to by both men and women as 'Aunt Tom and her girls.'"

He began to wonder what local forces were at work for the moral regeneration of the community, and his inquiry led to the Woman's Club as the most active social force:

"It has 110 members, 75 of whom are active. The club sessions have been so well attended that it has become necessary to engage a lodge hall for the meetings. And these women were spending their club funds and energies in the work of improving the driveway and general appearance of the cemetery. They were trying to keep fresh and green the memory of the dead, and meanwhile were endangering the lives of their children. Such was their idea of civic betterment. This was because the public could see the quick results of the work at the cemetery while it might not recognize the infinitely greater service in the redemption of human bodies and souls. Even the work at the cemetery was not what it should have been, I was told, because the outgoing president had appointed committees which the incoming president claimed the privilege of nominating.

"I am not attacking women's clubs. They are doing a noble work where their energies are not misdirected, but what brilliant opportunities they do miss in the smaller communities! In my home town the most capable woman had just completed her term as president and the next in ability had succeeded her. Either might easily have led the club in a battle for some worthy object among living beings. Neither of them saw the large opportunity for a moral campaign—yet the new president was the mother of the young physician who had opened my eyes.

"Perhaps the young men and women are not entirely blameworthy for falling into the evils which are lurking in every community. There was no Christian Association for either boys or girls. There are at least a score of men who might easily build and equip a Young Men's Christian Association plant or some institution equally profitable from a social standpoint. Yet nothing of this sort has been done.

"This small town had a public library stocked with several thousand books, the gift of a now famous native son, who wished to do some real good. But the library is open to the reading public only one afternoon and three evenings a week. Nor is there any connection between the school libraries and the public libraries.

"It is amusing to see the look of suspicion and distrust on the faces of those to whom the social-center idea was merely suggested. The proposition of utilizing a large public-school investment for twelve months in a year was almost too advanced an idea even for the local and county school superintendent.

"In attempting the moral regeneration or clean-up of a small town there is always one factor to be encountered. It is the dreaded existence of Mrs. Grundy. This is exactly where a woman's club active as an organization has a distinct advantage over any individual."

The writer bases his observations upon the facts of one small town, whether located in the East or the West he does not say. But he declares with apparent truth that his "home town is no different from thousands of others," and continues:

"A dozen, yes, over a score of towns of varying sizes, which are in the same moral predicament and suffering the same physical blight, have come under my own personal observation. In these towns are hundreds of intelligent and capable women. If the women's clubs were to direct their energies against some of the insidious evils which beset the lives of their own boys and girls, a social revolution would follow. What a power in any community such a body of women would be. No movement would dare to defy them long. This is not a dream, for the women of some communities have made it a glorious reality."

ENGLISH CHURCH PRESS ON DIVORCE

REGRET AND CRITICISM are being voiced in English Church circles because the one clerical member of the Divorce Commission—the Archbishop of York—did not maintain the uncompromising Church position on the question; at least, that he did not insert a note of deprecation in the minority report of which he was one of the signers. Divorce was recommended by both majority and minority, tho the latter refused to countenance the additional grounds for granting it indorsed by the majority—such as wilful desertion, cruelty, incurable insanity, habitual drunkenness, and penal servitude for life—recommended by the majority. But the Church press think the minority should not merely have "stood pat" in opposing new extensions; they should have tried to bring the law back to the strict rule of the Church. A London correspondent of *The Living Church* (Milwaukee) declares that the minority report "shows plainly how utterly incompatible is their position as Churchmen with their position as Royal Commissioners—for in this connection they can not, in the very nature of things, serve both Holy Church and the modern secular State." *The Church Times* (London) points out, however, that the Commission has been "dealing with the laws of England, not with the rules of the Church," and "since many Englishmen are not Christians, the two systems can not be expected to coincide." The Archbishop of York is also a Privy Councillor of England, "and he could hardly refuse to serve on a Royal Commission dealing with so important a matter; serving on the Commission, he was bound by the terms of reference."

The London *Guardian*, organ of the Established Church, finds "the most abiding as well as the most painful impression" derived from a study of the majority report to be "its utter and hopeless materialism." Going on:

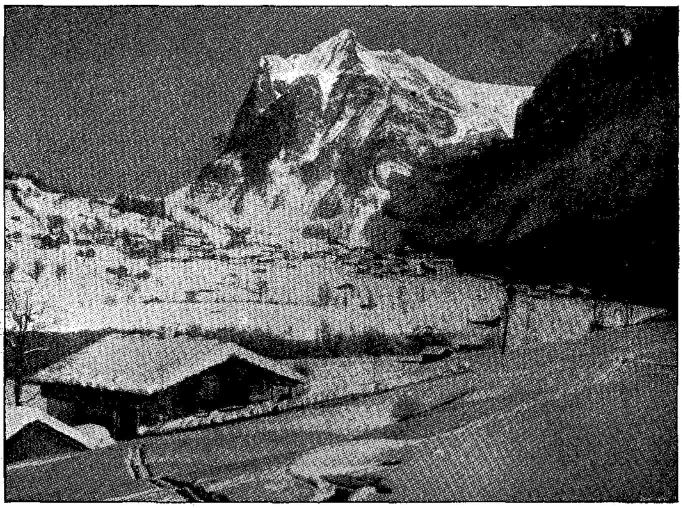
"The eminent and distinguished ladies and gentlemen who are responsible for it appear to have been unable to discern in marriage anything more than a contract of convenience, retaining its validity only so long as serious causes of disturbance fail to arise. We are sure that it was intensely disagreeable to them to be compelled to take a view which was certain to justify criticism from other than the purely legal and practical standpoints. It may, indeed, have been inevitable that the finer and more idealistic conceptions of marriage should become obscured in the course of such an inquiry. It is nevertheless a calamity that what one may term the business and contractual side of this great sacrament should be so disagreeably prominent. Happily the minority report, with its grave and thoughtful appeal to the better instincts of the community, is some corrective to the materialism of the document it criticizes with such conspicuous ability. . . . The attitude of the Church upon divorce is dictated to her by loyalty to the mind of Christ, . . . and the Church would be untrue to her mission and her traditions were she not to place every possible obstacle in the way of this tremendous departure from the very essence of Christian teaching."

The Church Times (London), representing what is known as the High Church party, criticizes the majority report for asserting that the Eastern Church teaches the dissolubility of marriage. It permitted a dispensation allowing some divorced persons to marry, but it looked upon that given case as polygamous. It finds a more important point in the question whether marriage can be allowed after divorce, and observes on this phase of the matter:

"All divorce is an evil, but it attains its worst when it means that man or woman can easily cast off one consort for the purpose of taking another. That is what endangers the family and shakes the foundations of human life. We could wish that the minority report had made this distinction. It is easy to argue powerfully and convincingly for the extended grounds of divorce, regarded merely as divorce; to treat divorce as necessarily involving the right to marry is to give away the case to those who, under cover of this argument, seek to make of marriage nothing but a terminable contract."

WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

Below will be found this year's suggestions to readers who contemplate making winter trips to southern parts of our own country, to Southern Europe, the Mediterranean, South America, and around the world. It is the sixth season in which information of the kind has been given in these columns. The aim has been to supply readers with initial assistance, only leaving them to complete their investigations by correspondence with transportation companies and tourist agencies.



GRINDELWALD AND THE WETTERHORN IN WINTER.

TO EUROPE AND THE ORIENT

EVER since there has been a trans-Atlantic steamship service, Europe has exerted a peculiar fascination on the traveler who seeks health, rest from business cares, or mere enjoyment during the winter months. Countries that border on the Mediterranean—Spain, France, Italy, Morocco—have the charms of a delightful climate to offer, combined with features of varying historic and picturesque interest. Egypt and Palestine—the Orient—form an important addition to the pleasures of the tourist who plans a South Europe itinerary at this season of the year, while there is an abundance to be said in favor of extending his or her travels to more northerly regions, such as Great Britain, Germany, or Switzerland.

As there is so much to choose from in the way of countries to visit, so there are numerous methods provided for carrying out the details of travels. Several of the large steamship companies have planned special cruises during the winter in which the tourist performs his sightseeing journey in what might be called a traveling hotel at a minimum of personal inconvenience and discomfort. Then, there are the tours conducted by the regular touring agencies in which the changes incidental to traveling from one country to another are looked after by one of the representatives of these agencies. And, finally, the tourist may choose to travel independently, planning his own itinerary and making his own steamship and railroad bookings.

SAMUEL REA.

Formerly First Vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad and recently chosen President.

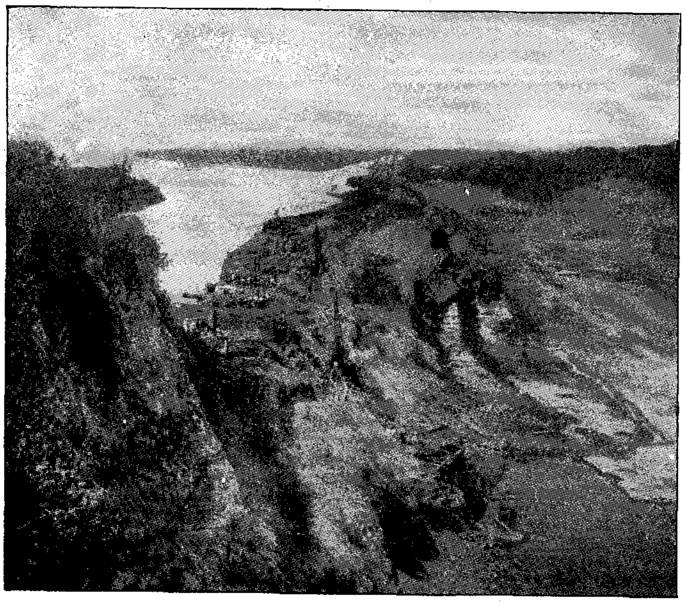
For the convenience of the "independent" tourist there are twenty-two trans-Atlantic lines maintaining a regular service throughout the year between this country and Europe. Of these, the greater number make New York their port of departure—the American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Austro-American, Cunard, Fabre, French, Hamburg-American, Holland American, Italian Royal Mail, North German Lloyd, Red Star, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Russian American, Scandinavian American, Spanish Trans-Atlantic, and White Star lines. Four have sailings from Boston—the Allan, Cunard, Leyland, and White Star lines. Five have sailings from Philadelphia—the Allan, American, Hamburg-American, Italian Royal Mail, and Red Star lines. Two have sailings from Portland, Me.—the Cunard and White Star Dominion lines—and five from Canadian and Nova Scotian ports—the Allan, Canadian Pacific Railway, Cunard, Royal Line, and White Star Dominion lines. Most of these lines have weekly dates of sailing.

Of special cruises for the winter, there are a number provided by the Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Cunard, and White Star lines. To these may be added a special sailing on January 4 of the Holland American's large steamer, *Rotterdam*, from New York for Plymouth, Boulogne, and Rotterdam, arriving at the latter port on January 13.

The special winter cruises to the Mediterranean by the White Star Line will be four in number. They are undertaken by the *Adriatic* and *Cedric*, which are among the largest steamers in the Mediterranean trade. The dates of sailings from New York for these cruises are: January 7 and 21, February 18, and March 4. Stopping places *en route* to Alexandria are: Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco, Genoa, and Naples. The dates of arrival at Alexandria are respectively: January 26, February 9, March 9, and March 23. Regular cruises to the Mediterranean throughout the year are made by two of this company's steamers, *Canopic* and *Cretic*, with sailings from Boston, the places touched at being the Azores, Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa. For the convenience of those taking the special cruise, trains leave Alexandria for Cairo in connection with each White Star Line boat, while for tourists desiring to visit Palestine there is a regular steamer service from Alexandria and Port Said.

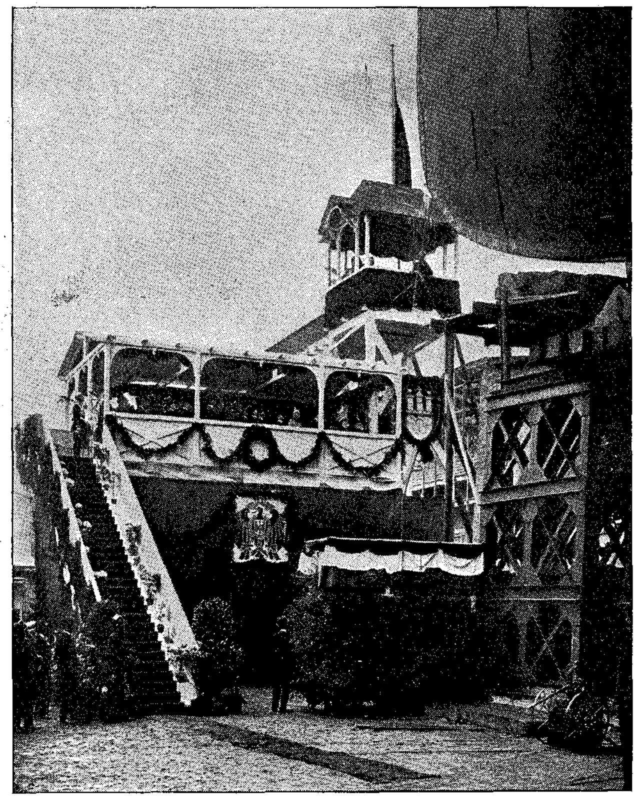
There are four special cruises to the Riviera, Italy, Egypt, and the Adriatic planned by the Cunard Line. On the first of these the *Laconia* leaves New York January 4, touches at Monaco and Naples, and reaching Alexandria January 19; thence returns *via* Fiume and Naples, arriving in New York February 8. The three other tours are more extended. Two of them leave New York respectively on January 18 (*Franconia*) and January 30 (*Caronia*), and proceed under personal escort to Mediterranean ports—Egypt, the Nile, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, etc. The "conducted party" arrangements on both these tours terminate at Naples on April 17, when tourists can take the steamer *Carpathia*, arriving in New York by May 2. The last of these cruises is by the *Caronia*, leaving New York March 15 and arriving at Alexandria April 1.

The North German Lloyd maintains a regular Mediterranean service, with sailings from New York every Saturday. By



VIEW OF THE CHAGRES RIVER WHERE IT ENTERS GATUN LAKE.

The mass of earth in the center of the picture is the last that will be removed before water is let into the completed canal.



CHRISTENING THE *IMPERATOR*, THE NEW MONSTER HAMBURG-AMERICAN SHIP.

The platform and tower were especially erected for the christening, at which the Emperor of Germany officiated. The Emperor is seen standing in the tower. The ship was launched in the direction in which he is looking, one end of the ship being shown in the upper right-hand corner of the picture.

this service tourists may go direct to Algiers and proceed by rail to Tunis, or by steamer from Genoa to Tunis. Thence *via* Syracuse to Egypt by steamer, where further connections to Palestine, etc., may be made. A similar service is given by the Fabre line, with regular sailings from New York and Providence for the Azores, Lisbon, Algiers, Naples, Nice, and Marseilles.

Besides its regular Mediterranean service, a special cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient will be made this winter by the S.S. *Cincinnati* of the Hamburg-American Line, sailing from New York January 28. This cruise is eighty days in length, covering 14,277 miles, with calls at twenty-four different ports, giving time for sightseeing in Madeira, Spain, Algeria, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Greece, and Turkey. Passengers desiring to prolong their stay in Europe may leave the excursion at Naples or after touching at Genoa the second time, and take any of the company's steamers for their return passage from Hamburg, Cherbourg, Boulogne, and Southampton to New York up to August 1.

Besides the attractions offered the winter tourist by the Mediterranean, there is considerable attention being directed by the traveler to other sections of Europe. Thus, of late years an increasing amount of interest at this season is aroused in Switzerland. Through railroad service is maintained between Paris and the principal Swiss centers, by which it is possible to make the journey to the latter from London in from eighteen to twenty-four hours. Of the charms of Switzerland in winter Marie Widmer writes:

DR. CARL BUENZ.

The new general representative of the Hamburg-American Line in America, in succession to the late Emil L. Boas. Dr. Buenz is already well known in this country. From 1892 to 1899 he was German Consul in Chicago and in 1899 became German Consul-General in New York. In 1908 he was made German Minister to Mexico and in 1911 served on the Board of Administration of the Turkish Public Debt. Dr. Buenz is a lawyer by profession. He studied in the universities of Kiel, Leipzic, and Berlin, and has served in Germany as a judge and a railroad president.

"As soon as the ground has been covered by two or three feet of hard, dazzling snow, the Swiss winter-sport stations, at altitudes varying from 3,000 to 6,000 feet, consider it safe to herald the advent of the season, which, under normal conditions, usually lasts from November up to the middle of March. And it appears as if the whole world had been waiting for the glad tidings. A general exodus, a great movement to higher elevations, is immediately setting in.

"Leaving the low-lying lands enveloped in mist, the ascent is rapidly made by gradients which would make the railway engineers of the past stand and stare in amazement. High up to the lofty zone of the pines and firs—now a huge assembly of heavily laden Xmas trees—the gallant train climbs with its burden of white-garbed, gayly chatting passengers, and then it plunges into a sea of clouds—the very clouds which had obscured the sky when we started out—only to emerge above them into a world of brilliant sunshine and spotless snow.

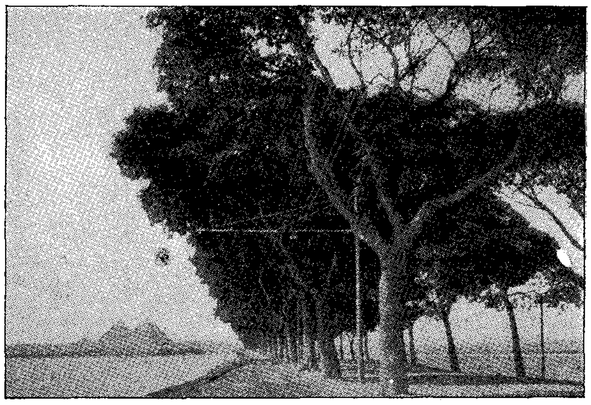
"We find ourselves in a sea of light and warmth and the air is so deliciously pure and invigorating that we immediately begin to view the world in a different light. All weariness has vanished, and an alert and enterprising spirit is taking the place of the many morbid ideas we cherished down below.

"The railway station is fairly alive with devotees of winter sports. Age makes no difference up here; stately, gray-haired matrons and gentlemen cast aside their dignified society manners and everybody learns again how to laugh a natural, joyous laughter. Piles of toboggans, bobsleighs, and skiis are awaiting their owners, and skaters, curlers, hockey and bandy players are eagerly discussing the numerous forthcoming events in their line. Winter sport! This is the keynote and dominating interest in the realm of King Zero, and a friendly rivalry has sprung up among the different winter-sport stations for the construction and improvement of bob-sleigh runs and ice rinks.

"The Canton of the Grisons is a particularly favored playground in winter and the names of Davos, St. Moritz, Pontresina, Klosters, etc., enjoy world-wide repute. While the Davos sports program foresees among its special events skating, curling, and ice-hockey matches, bob-sleighing, and 'skeleton' races, skii races and jumping competitions, the St. Moritz sporting events include grand skikjöring, flat and trotting races on the lake, 'skeleton' and bob-sleigh races, skating competitions, curling, and ice-hockey matches, ice-carnivals, and gymkhanas. In truth, a bewildering variety of sports indicates that the arrival of Jack Frost really marks the beginning of a very busy season, where brilliant social events are regular features for the evenings.

"In Central Switzerland the Rigi, Engelberg, and Andermatt are constantly gaining in popularity, and the Bernese Oberland has recently added several of her most delightful summer resorts to her list of winter stations. First-class sporting opportunities are also to be found along the Montreux-Bernese Oberland Railway, connecting Montreux with Zweisimmen, at Leysin, Villars, Champery, and Montana, all within easy reach from the lake of Geneva, and last but not least in the idyllic Jura resorts in western Switzerland."

The English Lake District, like the Alps, is also growing in popularity with the winter tourist. Many of the famous resorts in this picturesque region are now kept open throughout the year, and tourist tickets, available for the six months of winter (November 1 to April 30) are issued, under the same conditions as in summer, by the Furness Railway.



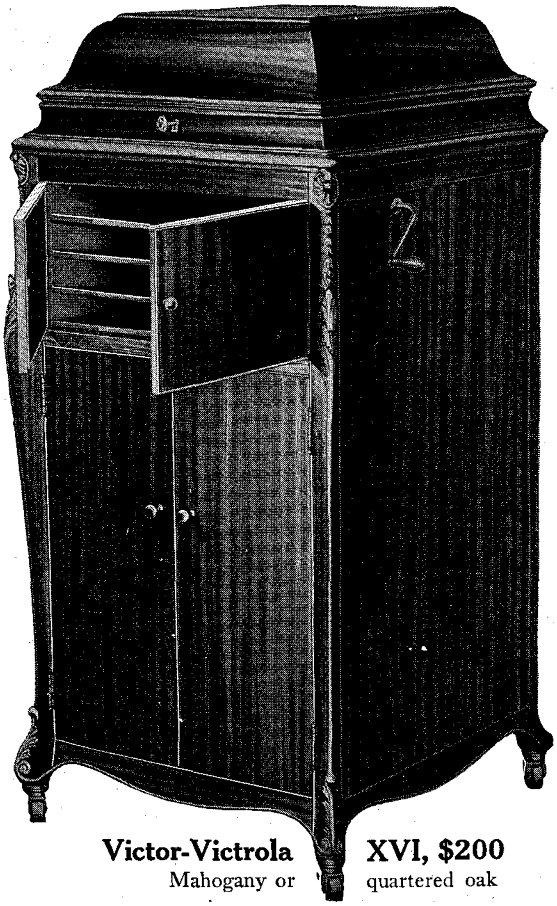
VIEW ON THE TROLLEY LINE THAT RUNS FROM CAIRO TO THE PYRAMIDS.

(*Continued on page* 1200)

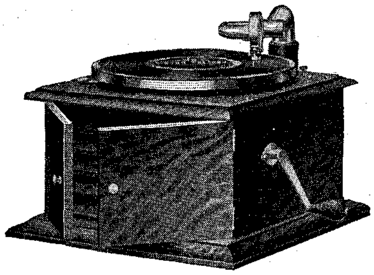
Victor-Victrola for Christmas

Victor

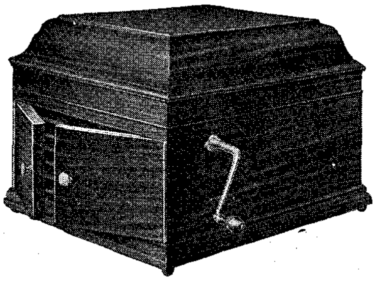
"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



Victor-Victrola XVI, $200
Mahogany or quartered oak



Victor-Victrola IV, $15
Oak



Victor-Victrola IX, $50
Mahogany or oak

$15

$25

$40

$50

$75

$100

$150

$200

You can search the whole world over and not find another gift that will bring so much pleasure to every member of the family.

Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear and demonstrate to you the wonderful Victor-Victrola.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.
Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month.

JANE ADDAMS
EXPLAINS
"WHY I WENT INTO POLITICS"

What she believes she has accomplished: and answering the fear of her friends that her political alliance weakened her philanthropic work and standing. With a clarion note, strong and sure, the President of Hull House opens her new department in

THE JANUARY
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

For Sale Everywhere at 15 Cents

The Curtis Publishing Company Independence Square Philadelphia

MISS IDA TARBELL'S NEW DEPARTMENT

With a rare understanding of the present unrest among women, Miss Ida M. Tarbell begins, this month,

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
IN THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

in which she will reflect her clear and wholesome ideas of "the business of being a woman:" woman's true place in the present unrest, and her surest sphere of influence.

Miss Tarbell's new department will be in conjunction with a similar page by Miss Jane Addams, the President of Hull House, Chicago, and a page by Mr. Edward S. Martin, all of whom will, from their own viewpoints, analyze the present feminine unrest. All three departments begin in the January issue, now for sale everywhere at 15 cents.

The Curtis Publishing Company, Independence Square, Philadelphia

CURRENT POETRY

THE Balkan War has been the theme of much verse, most of it interesting as the sincere expression of strong feeling, but little of it worthy of serious attention as literature. We recently reprinted Gilbert K. Chesterton's admirable "The March of the Black Mountain." The London *Nation* publishes a poem on the same subject by William Watson. "Moonset and Sunrise" we give in full, but with the conviction that its author could have improved it by eliminating much of it. The tremendous denunciation culminating in the fifth stanza is weakened by the seventh, eighth, and ninth; there is too much reviling. But the poem as a whole is a splendid piece of work. The concluding stanza is classic in its severe grandeur.

Moonset and Sunrise

By William Watson

The forts of midnight fall at last;
The ancient, baleful powers
Yield up, with countenances aghast,
Their dragon-guarded towers.
Henceforth, their might as dust being trod,
'Tis easier to believe in God.

Where were the great ones of the earth,
Kaiser and Czar and King?
Small thanks to them, for this glad birth
Whereat the daystars sing!
The little lands, with hearts of flame,
Have put the mighty thrones to shame.

To-morrow, who shall dare deny
The heroes their reward,
And snatch from under Victory's eye
The harvest of the sword?
Not we ourselves, a second time,
Could dye our hands with such a crime.

Idle the dream, that e'er the Turk
Can change into a Man!
Have we not seen his handiwork
Since first his reign began,—
Since first he fed his lust and rage
On ravished youth and slaughtered age?

If, of his power, no lingering trace
Remained to insult the sky,
Were not this earth a better place
Wherein to live and die?
If he could vanish from the Day,
What but a stain were cleansed away?

Three lustrums have in turmoil sped
Since Greece, unfriended, hurled
Her javelin at the python's head,
Before a languid world,
While the great Kings, in far-off tones,
Mumbled upon their frozen thrones.

She dared too much, or dared too soon,
And broke in disarray,
Where, underneath his crescent moon,
The coiled Corruption lay.
Heartened anew, the scaly thing
Returned unto his ravening.

But now his empire, more and more
In narrowing confines penned,
An old and putrefying sore,
Hath festered to its end;
Nor far the hour, when he at last
Shall, like a foul disease, have passed.

Pity for others had he none;
In storms of blood and fire
He slew the daughter with the son,
The mother with the sire;
And oft, where Earth had felt his tread,
The quick were envious of the dead.

But since his fierceness and his strength,
His faded pomps august,
His courage and his guile, at length
Sink into night and dust,
For him, too, let Compassion plead,
Ev'n as for all of Adam's seed.

O lands by his dominion curst
Throughout five hundred years,—
That never could appease his thirst
With all your blood and tears,—
In this new day that breaks divine
He shall drink deep another wine.

The cup of lowliness shall slake
Lips that nought else might cool,
When hurricanes of terror shake
The towers of Istamboul,
And blasts blown on that Golden Horn
Arouse the City of Dreadful Morn.

For now the hour of dreams is past;
The gibbering ghosts depart;
And Man is unashamed at last
To have a human heart.
And lo, the doors of dawn ajar,
And in the East again a Star!

Loveless and cold was Europe's sin,
Loveless the path she chose,
And self-upbraidings deep within
She strangled as they rose;
But that dark trespass of our own
Forbids that *we* should cast a stone.

Enough, if hands that heretofore
Labored to bar His road,
Delay henceforward nevermore
The charioteers of God,
Who halt and slumber, but anon,
With burning wheels, drive thundering on.

Arvia MacKaye is the ten-year-old daughter of the poet, Percy MacKaye. She has written several charming poems, poems that appeal not merely as writings phenomenal because of their author's youth, but because of their melody, simplicity, and delicate beauty. We take the following lines from *Harper's Magazine:*

The Enchanted Ball

By Arvia MacKaye

Aurora's golden ball is falling in the west,
And all the little wondering birds they sing their very best:—

"Aurora, O Aurora, you have dropt your ball—
Your darling toy of netted light! Why *did* you let it fall?

"Aurora, Aurora, you tossed it from the east;
We saw you as the drowsy cock's echo had just ceased.

"Aurora, white Aurora, in your scarlet robe,
You tossed your glowing treasure up o'er the leafy globe.

"Aurora, Aurora, you watched it, while your hands
Were raised to catch it falling, but it fell across the lands.

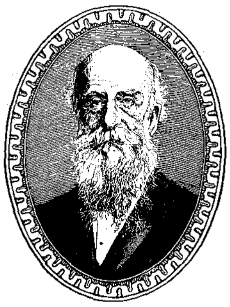
"Aurora, dear Aurora, oh, when will it come back?
'Twill roll around the world to you, and leave a shining track.

"Aurora, Aurora, softly from the deep,
'Twill rise and fall—a *silver* ball, when we are fast asleep.

"Aurora, then, Aurora, 'twill shine a silver toy
Until it touch your hand again, then turn a golden joy.

"Aurora, Aurora!—Silver joy and gold,
You toss your ball forever, and forever we behold."

. . . .



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IN THE JANUARY LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
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Believing that the "reasoning" of both the Suffragists and the Anti-Suffragists is wrong,

MRS. MARGARET DELAND
PRESENTS
THE THIRD WAY IN WOMAN SUFFRAGE

outlining a plan by which men—for Mrs. Deland says "the men must decide it"—can reach the wisest solution of this problem, while now they are urged, teased and confused by a loud and clamorous lot of women on one side and "a brainless femininity" on the other. In this carefully thought-out article, the author of "The Iron Woman" makes a distinct contribution to the equal suffrage question. It is published in

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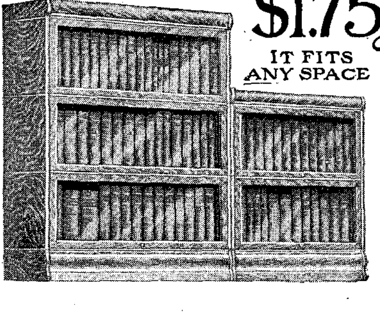

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Aurora's ball has fallen—fallen in the west,
And all the little wondering birds have sung their
very best.

And here is another poem by a youthful poet. Westmore Willcox, Jr., is well under twenty, but the poem which we quote below, which appeared in *Harper's Weekly*, is mature in thought and expression.

In Other Lives

By Westmore Willcox, Jr.

I would not have thee lift thine eyes;
  Let me go past afar, head bent, with reverent
    feet,
Making no prayer but this, my pilgrim song.
  Let this arising as I pass unseen
  Half wake vague dreamings in thy heart serene,
Half wake them only; for the way is long,
  Ere comes the time when we at last shall meet.
I would not have thee lift thine eyes.

I would not have thee lift thine eyes
  Nor know that I have passed so near. It must
    not be
Too soon. Lives have I yet to live in pain,
  Stern deaths have I to face alone.
  My whole salvation first I must work out;
    atone
For much. Yet know that I will come again
  Triumphant, perfected by time; worthy of
    thee.
Then will I bid thee lift thine eyes.

The London *Saturday Review* recently printed the following. It is conventional, rhetorical, and full of literary mannerisms. Yet it has beauty that not even "cascatelle" and "quintessenced phrase" can obscure.

The Willow Wren

By J. S. Phillimore

'T was in the well-beloved shire, beneath an oak,
Beside a brown-eyed, shyly-glancing brook, I lay
One afternoon, a-dreaming, when methought a
    fay
(Dryad or Naiad—who can tell these fairy folk?)
Stole forth and dipt an urn and poured.
  A long slant stroke
Of light on her and on her lucent toy did play.
Nine times she stooped and dipt, and, lifting,
    loosed away
The little cascatelle of crystal ere I woke—

And saw no nymph nor urn; only among the
    boughs
That little gray-brown bird they call the willow-
    wren.
Emptying his whole heart's peace in one quint-
    essenced phrase,
Which, oft ingeminating, he as oft allows
The expectant ear to gather appetite again;
So pure and fine he forms each lyric flower of
    praise.

Robert S. Service's "Rhymes of a Rolling Stone" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) will undoubtedly please his admirers; it is spirited, musical, and slangy. Furthermore, not a line of it could have been written before the days of Kipling. This stanza shows Mr. Service at his best.

Prelude

By Robert S. Service

. . . Yet bring I in my work an eager joy,
A lusty love of life and all things human;
Still in me leaps the wonder of the boy,
A pride in man, a deathless faith in woman.
Still red blood calls, still rings the valiant fray;
Adventure beacons through the summer gloaming;
Oh long and long and long will be the day
    Ere I come homing.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

MILITANT MAUD MALONE

MAUD MALONE has never flung a brick or whacked anybody over the head with an umbrella, and yet she has been howled at, booed at, insulted, ridiculed, punched, "pinched," and given free rides in a patrol wagon any number of times. On two or three occasions she has even been locked up. Her only offense, if it be an offense, is standing up in political meetings and asking speakers what they think about equal suffrage. Such an act would hardly be noticed in London—or in New York, if the question were about something else, and happened to be asked by a man—but Miss Malone almost invariably receives rough treatment at the hands of the police. Her last "breach of the peace" was the heckling of President-elect Wilson at a big Democratic rally in the metropolis just before the election. The Court of General Sessions adjudged her guilty and decreed that she should pay a fine, which she refused to do, and promptly announced that she would take her case to a higher court. She claims it is her lawful right to rise up in any public meeting and ask the speaker a question. She not only worries the police a good deal, but also makes herself a perplexing problem for many prominent suffrage leaders, who do not know whether to endorse her tactics or not. But endorsement or no endorsement, Miss Malone probably will continue to speak out in political meetings until the court of last resort rules that she has no right to interrupt public speakers. She has been ridiculed a good deal by some of the New York newspapers, which insinuated that she was playing the martyr for the suffrage cause and seeking notoriety for herself, but that is hardly true if we are to believe what Izola Forrester writes about her in the New York *World Magazine*. It is said in her defense that self-advertising is the last thing she thinks about, if she thinks about it at all. We read:

> She is barely five feet three inches in height, a slender, active little woman that any strong man might throw over one shoulder without half trying. One of them started to at one meeting, and found himself sprawling. Miss Malone says it was his own momentum that did it.
>
> She has refused to tell her age in court. She is over twenty-one, she says. And she sat there, serene and pleasant, while the Court exhausted its store of delicate sarcasm and even denunciation, trying to make her tell it. You can not make Maud Malone do anything she does not consider right.
>
> Her hair is dark, naturally wavy, and slightly gray around the low, broad forehead. Her complexion is innocent of paint or powder—just the normal, healthy tint of a woman who loves outdoor life and exercise.

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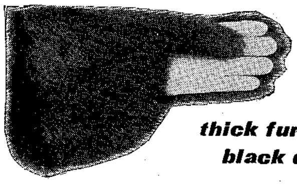

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She is fond of walking, for recreation in the country, for observation in the city. She says she learns more of New York conditions walking from her home in West Sixty-ninth Street down to her place of business on the East Side than from all the books written on the subject.

Her eyes are large and fearless, true Irish eyes with a glint of humor in them, and a shadow beneath the blue iris. This fearlessness is half a challenge in itself. And there is no suggestion of inquisitive flippancy in her straight, uncompromising nose. It is the nose of the political economist, and beneath it are full, firm lips, very womanly lips, that bespeak generosity, kindliness, but also resolution and pertinacity.

She is neither pretty, nor magnetic, nor appealing, yet she looks like a woman who would win her point against all odds, who would take any punishment handed out to her, and come up with a smile at the count every time.

They have said she was a fanatic, an American replica of the rampant, warring London "loidies." They say that political public speakers dodge her as they would a bomb in open meeting. Yet she is just a quiet, well-mannered little woman, well-born, well-bred, a student of political and social economy all her life, a settlement worker.

For some time she was a resident worker at Upton Sinclair's experimental colony at Helicon Hall, New Jersey. Here she had as friends and associates such well-known people as Leroy Scott, Frances Maule Bjorkman and Professor Bjorkman, Grace and Alice McGowan Cooke, and others. Later, she lived at the single tax colony in Arden, New Jersey, another effort established by economists to try to prove the practicability of their theories. That is what Maud Malone is doing now.

Few prominent women suffrage leaders indorse Miss Malone's methods, but that makes no difference to her; she stands alone on her platform and does not ask the cooperation or assistance of others. Dr. Mary Halton appeared in court the other day and offered help, but she did it on her own responsibility. To continue:

> It is the danger of arrest and the public shame which scare off the other women. It isn't one in ten thousand who will face imprisonment and loss of social prestige for a principle.
>
> Maud Malone will. She says she will rise in any meeting she sees fit, and put her question. And she doesn't give a continental whether they yell at her, strike her, drag her under foot, arrest her, jail her, fine her.
>
> That is the affair of the men in politics. They are simply putting themselves on record as to their attitude on woman suffrage, and that is what she is after. And she doesn't care about the opinion of the other suffragists. She is following out her own campaign.
>
> If there is any truth in atavism, it is the blood of the fighting stock she comes from that sends this modest, low-voiced little woman out to face single-handed a New York mass meeting.
>
> Her family support her in her views, and would gladly protect her at meetings, but

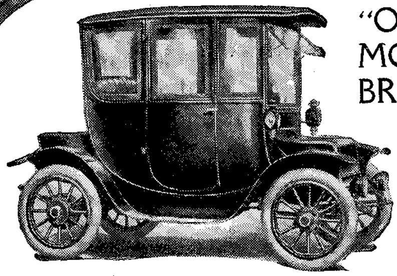
the trouble is, she never tells them when she is going to "do it again," as her brother said. She doesn't explain or justify her intentions. When there's a situation in politics that seems to call for attention, she just puts on her war bonnet, pins her yellow banner across her breast, and sallies forth alone, one little woman champion against the political machines of New York.

And it is a startling sight, that banner, pinned on a dignified, well-gowned young woman taking a subway express or walking along Fifth Avenue. It is fully four feet long and two feet wide, with bold black letters of generous size stating plainly which States have stept into line and given the ballot to the mothers and daughters of men. She even disdains a staff for it. She is its staff. It was made by her own hands, and it confronts the public, pinned squarely, without excuse or compromise, on Maud's breast.

"Yes, I spent several days in jail," she says happily. "I wanted to. I could have secured bail, but I wanted to go to jail for two reasons—to test the right of the authorities to imprison a woman for exercising free speech without malicious intentions or disorderly conduct, and I wanted to see for myself what the inside of our city jails was like."

WAGNER OF THE "REICHSPOST"

When a lot of veteran newspaper men, cut off from the first-hand sources of news, were telling the world, in the opening days of the Turco-Balkan conflict, that under the prevailing military regulations the usefulness of war correspondents had well-nigh become a thing of the past, a young Austrian at the front was sending out dispatches that in promptness, completeness, and precision were probably never excelled. He was breaking new ground in this somewhat romantic field of the Fourth Estate and making for himself a reputation that will be long remembered on both sides of the Atlantic. Millions of American newspaper readers do not have to be told that he is Lieut. Hermenegild Wagner, the Vienna *Reichspost's* representative with the Bulgarian Army, for they are already familiar with his name. While the diplomats were still trying to avert the war Wagner saw that a conflict was inevitable and began quietly to make his preparations for the front. He arrived in Sofia on the momentous day the Balkan Allies dispatched their ultimatum to Constantinople. Promptly he attached himself to the *entourage* of the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Mr. Geschoff, and telegraphed to his paper a notable interview with him. He at once began to study the whole process of Bulgarian mobilization and to examine closely into the condition and resources of the Army. By the time the other war correspondents were starting to Sofia Lieutenant Wagner was on friendly terms with every member of the Bulgarian General Staff. It was gossiped about that his suc-



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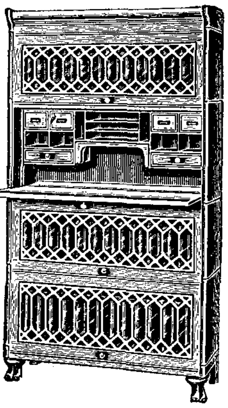

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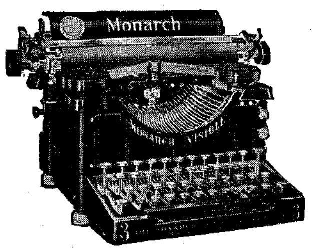

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cess was due to secret and especial letters of introduction to King Ferdinand, but one of his colleagues on the *Reichspost*, writing about him in the London *Daily Mail*, says no such thing is true. A more credible version is that Wagner's gift of exceptional military insight and his integrity as a correspondent were early recognized by the King, and that nothing else aided him in getting the inside track on the other newspaper men. His fellow journalists on the *Reichspost* give us this story of his career:

> He is a Viennese, born and bred. Educated in the classical "gymnasium" and at the university, history and philosophy engrossed him, but not wholly. His passion for writing developed early; while still an undergraduate he wrote for several Viennese papers, and on an astonishing variety of subjects. The moment he was free of his university studies he entered journalism and joined the staff of the National Liberal *Volkszeitung*. He became night editor, a post that demands wide knowledge and promptness of decision.
>
> Wagner had already accomplished the year of military service which men of the educated classes in Austria have to perform.
>
> It was while serving in the Army that Wagner first visited the southern frontiers of the Austrian Empire. He was stationed in Croatia, and at once set to work to study the languages of the Southern Slavs and to fathom, if he might, the Slav character, that strange mixture of gaiety and easily roused resentment. For thousands of young Austrians of the cultured classes the year of service is a period of boredom, if not of absolute torture, but for Wagner it was a time of pleasant comradeship and deep military enthusiasm.
>
> Thousands of these young men leave the army with only the most superficial and flimsy military knowledge; Wagner studied far and beyond the routine of drill—strategy and the theory of war absorbed him. He left his company as one of the Austrian reserve officers who in emergency in time of war can take the place of a regular officer. As officer of the reserve, too, he continued to carry out the regulation military practises which last some three or four weeks. These practises always took place in the south—last May for example in Pola, the Austrian naval seaport on the Adriatic. And all this time, and through all these episodes of his life, his character was growing into closer and more intimate sympathy with that of the Slav, so that altho his profession took him to distant places and made widely various demands upon him the problem of the Slav races was always in the background of his mind.

Out of this curious blend of journalistic and military aptitudes was Wagner's personality formed. He is thirty-two years old, and married the daughter of an eminent journalist. We read on:

> The routine of a newspaper office could not long satisfy so adventurous a spirit as that of Lieutenant Wagner, and he accepted with alacrity the editorship of the *Bosnia Post*, a paper published in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the official organ of the Government. In this position he set to work to perfect his knowl-

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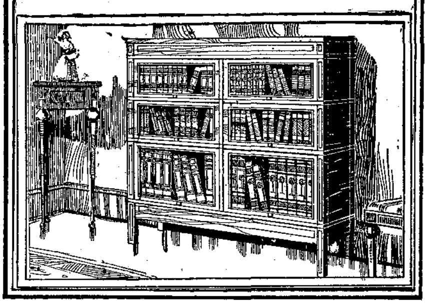
Branch Stores: New York, 380-382 Broadway; Chicago, 231-235 So. Wabash Ave.; Washington, 1218-1220 F St., N. W.; Boston, 91-93 Federal St.; Philadelphia, 1012-1014 Chestnut St.; Cincinnati, 128-134 Fourth Ave., E.



The Stephenson System of Underground Refuse Disposal

Keep your garbage and waste out of sight underground or below floor in

THE STEPHENSON **Underground**

GARBAGE AND REFUSE RECEIVERS

Flyproof, Sanitary. A fireproof disposal of refuse in cellar, factory or garage. **Underground Earth Closets for Camps.** Sold direct. Send for circular.

In use nine years.
It pays to look us up.

C. H. STEPHENSON, Mfr.
52 Farrar St., Lynn, Mass.

Royal-Olvules

What They Are

The FINEST, PUREST, HIGHEST-PRICED olive oil in the world, sealed up in soft, soluble capsules that slip down the throat *tastelessly* & easily as the pulp of a grape.

They purify the blood, thus protecting the body from disease & clearing the complexion wondrously.

Specially valuable in tubercular, neuralgic & rheumatic cases because they give vitality & carbon (heat) to the body. A great specific for constipation.

Food value of Royal-Olvules is 97 per cent. (That of eggs is only 12 per cent.)

Box of 120 Royal-Olvules $1.00
Sample box, 24 Royal-Olvules 25c

Thomas Martindale & Co.
1001 Market St., (Est. 1869) Philadelphia
Cable address: MARTINDALE

edge of the Slav dialects and of Slav politics, and soon became one of the most notable personalities in Sarajevo. And he it was who, on the first tidings of the assassination of the King and Queen of Servia, disguised himself as a stonemason and made his way into the closed palace to see for himself the scene of the tragedy and describe it for the public in a famous dispatch. The dramatic change in Servian politics was speedily felt in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a period of great unrest began. To obtain more freedom of utterance than his official organ allowed him, Wagner now founded a paper of his own. His articles and pamphlets, which appeared just before the annexation of Bosnia by Austria, were considered by Austrian foreign politicians as documents of the highest importance, and were not the least important stimulus to the annexation itself, which took place in 1908. In the days of profound danger that followed, Wagner was prepared hourly for war, and had already arranged to send his family to a place of safety. But the crisis passed.

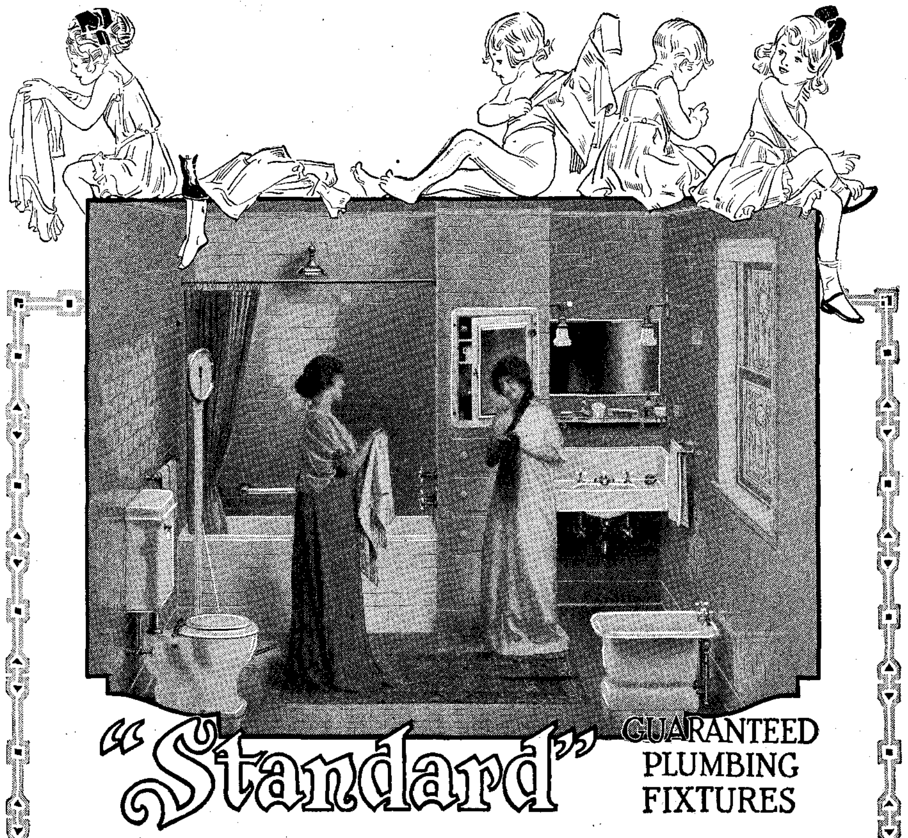
His task in Bosnia was done. Returning to Vienna in the spring of 1909, Wagner joined the staff of the *Reichspost*, devoting himself to foreign affairs. The storm-clouds gathered once more in the Balkans, and his restless temperament dragged him once more away from the quiet routine of Vienna.

To-day, there hangs on the wall of the *Reichspost* office a wager, written in Lieutenant Wagner's handwriting, and dated June, 1912, that war in the Balkans would break out in the autumn. Wagner has won his bet; and he has won more. In the war which he prophesied months before it came he has won European fame.

BABY TOILERS

THE best feature about the stories of infant workers in the New York State canneries is the news that the legislature will stop the practise. Next summer it seems likely that the little folks whose parents work in these establishments will spend their time in play, gaining the health and strength they will need later, when they reach the proper age for toil. To bring this about, however, it may be necessary to make some of the legislators feel the pressure of public sentiment, and the picture of the little workers should be kept prominent till it is definitely relegated to the past. Miss Mary Louisa Chamberlain, the young factory inspector whose reports started the protests, presents facts, not mere emotional appeals. She could have made a few personal observations, and then written a general indictment of the cannery owners that probably would have made the whole country sob, but generalities were not in her line. During the days she spent as a laborer in the canneries to collect data Miss Chamberlain took down copious notes, some of which she read to a New York *Tribune* reporter when he asked for her story. Here are some samples:

(Reading): "On August 20, little Jack, aged twelve, up from 3 o'clock in the



"Standard" GUARANTEED PLUMBING FIXTURES

To make the bathroom beautiful and sanitary with "Standard" ware, brings the joy of cleanly living to the whole household and teaches the gospel of the daily bath to young and old alike.

Genuine "Standard" fixtures for the Home and for Schools, Office Buildings, Public Institutions, etc., are identified by the Green and Gold Label, with the exception of one brand of baths bearing the Red and Black Label, which, while of the first quality of manufacture, have a slightly thinner enameling, and thus meet the requirements of those who demand "Standard" quality at less expense. All "Standard" fixtures, with care, will last a lifetime. And no fixture is genuine *unless it bears the guarantee label.* In order to avoid substitution of inferior fixtures specify "Standard" goods in writing (not verbally) and make sure that you get them.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Dept. 35, PITTSBURGH, PA.

New York......35 West 31st Street
Chicago......900 S. Michigan Ave.
Philadelphia, 1128 Walnut Street
Toronto, Can., 59 Richmond St., E.
Pittsburgh......106 Federal Street
St. Louis.....100 N. Fourth Street
Cincinnati.....633 Walnut Street
Nashville ......315 Tenth Ave., So.
N. Orleans, Baronne & St. Joseph Sts.
Montreal, Can., 215 Coristine Bldg.
Boston .....John Hancock Bldg.
Louisville, 319-23 W. Main Street
Cleveland...648 Huron Road, S.E.
Hamilton, Can., 20-28 Jackson St., W.
London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.
Houston, Tex., Preston and Smith Streets
Washington, D.C., Southern Bldg.
Toledo, Ohio...311-321 Erie Street
Fort Worth, Tex., Front and Jones Sts.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES

For Bronchitis

Nothing better for the cough of bronchitis and asthma, hoarseness and throat irritation. Used over 50 years.

25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.

JOHN I. BROWN & SON Boston, Mass.

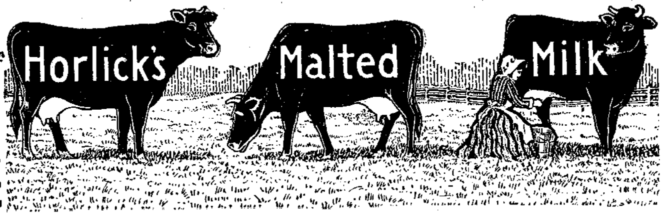
Remington
FACTORY REBUILT
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE COMPANY
NEW YORK

TYPEWRITERS FACTORY REBUILT

Remington No. 6—$27
Smith Premier No. 2—$23

Two of our special bargains. Have trademark and guarantee like new machines. Are thoroughly rebuilt, and perfect in appearance. Satisfaction guaranteed. We can save you $25 to $75 on any machine. BRANCH STORES IN LEADING CITIES.

Write for "The Typewriter's Confession" and catalog.
American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 345 Broadway, N. Y.



Protect Yourself

Ask for ORIGINAL—GENUINE

The Food-Drink for All Ages

Others are Imitations

All Druggists

"Good Break, Dad; There It Goes!"

Will He Run Out?

With good position, the balls well scattered and only a few points to go, it looks like a run, but the slightest inaccuracy will beat him.

This is one reason for the great popularity of Billiards and Pool. They are full of such keenly interesting, constantly new situations. They are fine, clean, wholesome games. You will never know them at their best until you play in your own home. Why not own a

BURROWES

Billiard and Pool Table

and play while you are paying for it? No special room is needed. The Burrowes Table can be set on your dining-room or library table or mounted on its own legs or compactly folding stand. Only a moment is required to set it up or to take it down and set it out of the way. Sizes range up to 4½ x 9 feet (standard). Complete playing equipment of balls, cues, etc., free.

Burrowes Tables are used for home practice by some of the foremost professionals. Every Table of whatever size is scientifically accurate in proportions to the smallest detail and adapted to the most expert play.

\$1.00 DOWN

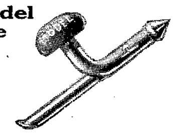
Prices are from \$15 up, on terms of \$1 or more down and a small amount each month.

FREE TRIAL—NO RED TAPE

On receipt of first installment we will ship Table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and on its receipt we will refund your deposit. This ensures you a free trial. Write today for illustrated catalog, giving prices, terms, etc.

E. T. BURROWES CO., 711 Center St., Portland, Me.

This Trial Model Mailed Free



Made of inexpensive metal just to show how easily the Larter is operated

Ideal Christmas Presents for Men

LARTER

SHIRT STUDS

& LARTER VEST BUTTONS

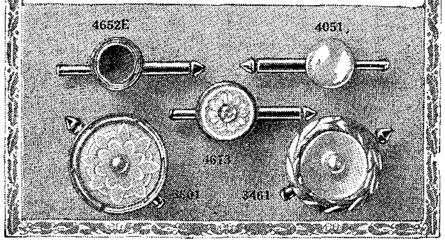
In handsome Christmas cases — 3 studs, 6 vest buttons and pair of cuff buttons, all matched, from \$6.00 per set upward. Also sold separately.

Ask your jeweler; if he cannot supply you, write us for name of nearby jeweler who can.

Write for Model and Booklet

showing many styles Larter studs and buttons for Christmas gifts. Address

Larter & Sons 23 Maiden Lane New York



morning snipping beans. From 4.30 A.M. until 10 P.M., with only one-half hour for dinner and only a few minutes for supper, said, 'My fingers is broke.'

"He went to bed last night at 12 o'clock and got up at 3. He said he was not working the night before until 12, but went to bed at 12. He said he was awful tired, but his mother made him work. He tried to go home several times. His hands were swollen. His sister, aged ten, could hardly keep her eyes open, and her mother scolded her constantly. Jack made \$1.40 during that period."

"During what period?"

"From 4 A.M. until 10 P.M.," she replied. "He said he couldn't keep any of it. 'Jack' said work like this was nothing to peas, when his mother and sister came home every night at 1 and 2 o'clock."

From her diary she corroborated her recollection that there were about seventy-five to one hundred children in the shed, the majority ten years and over, but about twenty-five between five and ten years old.

"I should say none under five," said Miss Chamberlain. "The parents were constantly urging the children to work. One little boy eleven years old was throwing some bean snippings at another little fellow and had stopt work a second.

"His father hit him brutally across the face and set him again at work. Everywhere parents were forcing children to work. If they did not work they would shake them and sometimes hit them, all depending on the parent.

"That was not true of all parents, but the majority of the Italian parents were forcing their children to work. Most of the American parents were not forcing their children to work.

"Take, for instance, Mrs. McGaffick, one of the American-born employees. She had a little girl ten years old in the factory. She did not use such stringent methods of forcing the children to work as the Italians did, but she kept the child constantly at work for six or seven hours a day. But she was not so brutal about it as the Italians were, and she did let the child go home to meals.

"Also she let the child stop work when she pleaded and pleaded with her mother that she was tired.

"Did these children appear to be very tired?" Miss Chamberlain was asked.

"They did," she replied.

In her diary she made this entry:

"On August 21 Milly Vacanti, a little girl, ten years old, who worked in the shed, said she got up at 4 o'clock in the morning. She said she liked to snip, but was awful tired, but her mother made her keep at it.

"On that morning I got out to the shed at 7 o'clock, and Jack, the twelve-year-old boy, was sitting wrapt up in a big shawl. He was very pale, with his black eyes just sagging out of his head. He had his fingers done up in a dirty rag. I asked him if he had to get up at 3 again. He said:

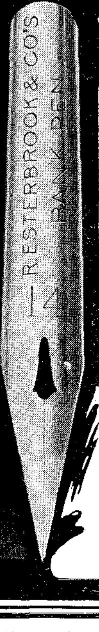
"'They pulled me out of bed at 4 o'clock and my sister cried, but we had to go or get a beating.'

"Another little chap, aged eleven, who had snipped from 4 A.M. until 7 A.M., picked all day and snipped from 6.30 P.M. until 10 P.M., told me he thought it was only 8 o'clock at night when they dragged him out of bed the next morning at 4 o'clock. He thought he had been asleep only a minute."

Esterbrook

Steel Pens

250 Styles


R. ESTERBROOK & CO'S BANK PEN
14

For business, the home, schools —every purpose.

Backed by a half-century's reputation.

At all stationers.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.
95 John St., New York.

Works: Camden, N. J.

The Six Per cent Certificates of the Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co. are an ideal investment

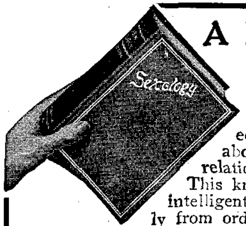
They are issued in small amounts—even multiples of \$100.
The interest is liberal—6 per cent.
The security is the best in the world—First mortgages on improved real estate—More than \$2.00 of security back of every dollar invested.
They do not tie your money up for a long time—the Certificates run for two years and after that are payable on demand at any time
This Company has been in business 18 years and in all that time has never been a day late in the mailing of semi-annual interest checks—or in the payment of principal when due.

Write today for booklet and details of these very desirable securities.

The Calvert Mortgage & Deposit Co.
1045 Calvert Building Baltimore, Md.

Gum by the Box by Mail 25c Novel Xmas Gift Get this new assortment—7 packs, 38 sticks, delicious flavors—Spearmint, Cinnamon, Pepsin and Panama—the newest flavor. Packed in handsome holiday box; postpaid 25c. If interested in exclusive agency rights, ask for selling plan.

HELMET CHEWING GUM CO., Cincinnati, Ohio



A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology

(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

All in one volume. Illustrated. \$2.00, postpaid

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents

Puritan Pub. Co., 777 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

At Times.—Ted—" Do you believe that woman should hold the reins? "

Ned—" It is all right when you have the girl out in a sleigh."—*Judge.*

Slopping Over.—New Minister—"How did you like my sermon this morning? "

Enthusiastic Parishioner—" It was simply grandiloquent."—*Baltimore American.*

Misunderstood.—Mrs. Henpeck (to her pet dog)—" Go and lie down there ! "

Her Husband—(coming hastily)—" What did you wish, my sweet little wife? "—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Comparing.—Greene—" This European concert is not a musical organization, is it? "

Gates—" Well, it is busy preparing notes for the turkey trot."—*New York Press.*

Casus Belli.—Stranger—" What's the fight about? "

Native—" The feller on top is Hank Hill wot married the widder Strong, an' th' other's Joel Jenks, wot interdooced him to her."—*Life.*

Remembered.—Teacher—" Do you know, Tommy, when shingles first came into use? "

Tommy—" I think when I was between five and six years old, ma'am."—*New York Evening Post.*

Punctured.—" I am willing," said the candidate, after he had hit the table a terrible blow with his fist, " to trust the people."

" Gee ! " yelled a little man in the audience. " I wish you'd open a grocery."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Overcome.—First Alpine Guide—" Strange that the American should collapse. The avalanche didn't even touch him."

Second Alpine Guide—" No; but he is a Democrat, and the sight of two landslides in a year is too much for him."—*Puck.*

Entitled to It.—" Every time I speak in public I insist on being liberally remunerated," said the orator.

" And quite properly," replied the strictly business man. " While your remarks may not be valuable, you are entitled to compensation for the risk you take of injuring your political future."—*Washington Star.*

Too Much.—Two copy boys on the New York *Evening World* were having an acrimonious discussion one afternoon as they sat on their bench next to the city editor's desk.

" I guess they never named any towns for you," said one.

" Maybe not," said the other; " but there's a town up yonder in New England named for you, all right."

" What town is that? " asked the first boy, falling into the trap.

" Marblehead," said the other.

At this point the first blow was struck.—*Saturday Evening Post.*

How the Advertising Manager Made Good With the President of the Company

"I NOTICE you're getting out a tremendous number of these, lately," said the president of a steel company as he walked into the office of the advertising manager, waving the printed circular shown in reduced fac-simile below.

"I thoroughly believe in assisting our dealers; but I'm afraid you're a little too liberal. At least, I don't see the necessity of getting out a special lot for each dealer, with his name on it."

"Step in here," replied the advertising manager, "and *I'll show you how we're getting these circulars printed at little more than the cost of the blank paper.*"

Together they entered the next room.

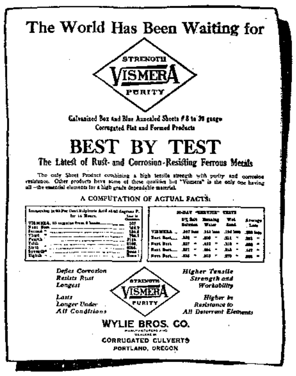
"We're doing the work ourselves," said the advertising manager, "cheaper and much more conveniently than if we sent it to the printer."

"You see our Multigraph is equipped with the printing-ink-attachment, which converts it into a real printing-machine. The body of the circular is printed from an electrotype. The dealer's name is printed at the same time from hand-set type. The paper is fed automatically. The operator has nothing to do except to keep the automatic feed supplied, remove the printed sheets, and change the dealer's imprint when the counter indicates the allotted number."

The president was amazed to find dealers' circulars being printed at such small cost.

He was even more amazed to see such workmanlike printing—real printer's printing being turned out by an office-appliance which he had thought intended exclusively for form-typewriting.

You, too, will be amazed when you see the quality of the *printing, and begin to conjecture what it* would mean in your business to be able to produce such printing, under your own roof, at 25% to 75% less than the printer's charge—without the muss and fuss, skilled labor or big investment of the ordinary private printing-plant.



The World Has Been Waiting for

STRENGTH VISMERA PURITY

Galvanized Box and Blue Annealed Sheets #8 to 30 gauge
Corrugated Flat and Formed Products

BEST BY TEST

The Latest of Rust- and Corrosion-Resisting Ferrous Metals

The only Sheet Product combining a high tensile strength with purity and corrosion resistance. Other products have some of these qualities but "Vismera" is the only one having all—the essential elements for a high grade dependable material.

A COMPUTATION OF ACTUAL FACTS:

Defies Corrosion
Resists Rust
Longest

Lasts
Longer Under
All Conditions

STRENGTH VISMERA PURITY

Higher Tensile
Strength and
Workability

Higher in
Resistance to
All Deterrent Elements

WYLIE BROS. CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
CORRUGATED CULVERTS
PORTLAND, OREGON

Ask us for samples, literature and data.

Write today. Use the coupon.

Then when you're convinced that it's real printing we're talking about, we shall be glad to send a representative to assist you in finding out whether you have a profitable application for the machine. You can't buy a Multigraph unless you need it.

☞ *The circular that was thought to be an extravagance, but proved an economy.*

Original 8 x 12 inches.

What Uses Are You Most Interested In?

Check them on this slip and enclose it with your request for information, *written on your business stationery.* We'll show you what others are doing.

AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
1822 E. Fortieth St., Cleveland

Printing:

☐ Booklets
☐ Folders
☐ Envelope-Stuffers
☐ House-Organ
☐ Dealers' Imprints
☐ Label Imprints
☐ System-Forms
☐ Letter-Heads
☐ Bill-Heads and Statements
☐ Receipts, Checks, etc.
☐ Envelopes

Typewriting:

☐ Circular Letters
☐ Booklets
☐ Envelope-Stuffers
☐ Price-lists
☐ Reports
☐ Notices
☐ Bulletins to Employees
☐ Inside System-Forms

THE AMERICAN MULTIGRAPH SALES CO.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
1822 East Fortieth Street Cleveland Sixth City
Branches in Sixty Cities—Look in your Telephone Directory
European Representatives: The International Multigraph Company, 59 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.
Berlin, W-8 Krausenstr., 70 Ecke Friedrichstr. Paris, 24 Boulevard des Capucines

Money in This

Print your own cards, circulars, book, newspaper. PRESS $5, larger $18, Rotary $60. All easy, rules sent. Print for others, big profit. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, etc.
THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

The paper which embodies that refinement in stationery which has long made the Ward name so distinctively known to New Englanders is

WARDWOVE WRITING PAPER

It has all the qualities that the refined correspondent requires, and sells at the right price. If your dealer cannot supply you send us his name and we will forward you a sample portfolio.

Address for Portfolio No. 6
SAMUEL WARD COMPANY, 57-63 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

6% NET and Tested For 30 Years

The First Farm Mortgages offered for sale by us net investors 6% collected and remitted free, and have been tested for 30 years. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. LANDER & CO. - GRAND FORKS, N. D.

He's waiting for it now.

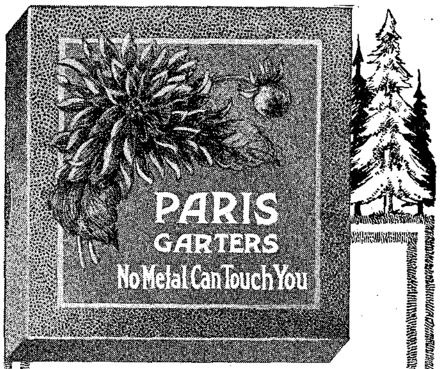
Austin's Dog Bread

the oldest dog bread made in America and the best dog food in the world.

Sample FREE

Send postal, stating dealer's name and whether you want Austin's Dog Bread or Puppy Bread.

AUSTIN DOG BREAD & ANIMAL FOOD CO.
208 Marginal Street
Chelsea, Mass.



PARIS
GARTERS
No Metal Can Touch You

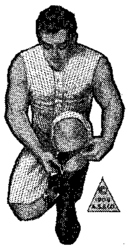
The best you can do as a Christmas gift for a man.

Give him Paris Garters; an easy way to give him a good deal without spending much.

Prices 25c and 50c

No metal can touch you

A. Stein & Co.
Chicago and New York



Business Reasons.—WANTED: Burly beauty-proof individual to read meters in sorority houses. We haven't made a nickel in two years. The Gas Co.—*Michigan Gargoyle.*

Easily Pleased.—GABE—" What is an optimist? "

STEVE—" An optimist is a cross-eyed man who is thankful that he isn't bow-legged."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Mother Was Game.—HIS SISTER—"His nose seems broken."

HIS FIANCÉE—" And he's lost his front teeth."

HIS MOTHER—" But he didn't drop the ball! "—*Life.*

Cut This Out.—" Am I all the world to you, Jack, dear? " she cooed.

" You are certainly a fair portion of it," he told her, and so made the classy double play of pleasing her and keeping to the exact truth.—*Boston Transcript.*

No Favor.—TRAVELING LECTURER FOR SOCIETY (to the remaining listener)—" I should like to thank you, sir, for so attentively hearing me to the end of a rather too long speech."

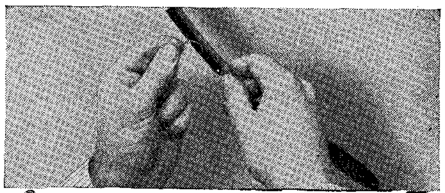
LOCAL MEMBER OF SOCIETY—" Not at all, sir. I'm the second speaker."—*Punch.*

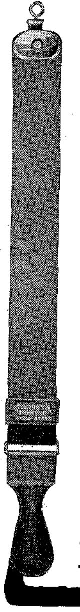
Ambiguous Title.—" That's a swell umbrella you carry."

" Isn't it? "

" Did you come by it honestly? "

" I haven't quite figured out. It started to rain the other day and I stept into a doorway to wait till it stopt. Then I saw a young fellow coming along with a nice large umbrella, and I thought if he was going as far as my house I would beg the shelter of his umbershoot. So I stept out and asked: 'Where are you going with that umbrella, young fellow? ' and he dropt the umbrella and ran."—*Houston Post.*




A Permanent Edge

You can keep your razor constantly keen, so it will give you a close, comfortable shave every day, if you use our

New Torrey Honing Strop

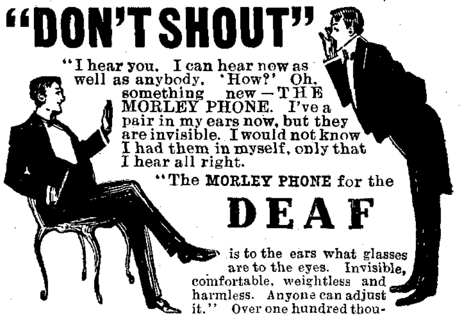
You don't need any experience or any special skill—the new strop will do it all. The sharpening side is prepared with our newly discovered sharpening dressing. This is *our secret* and no other strop in the world has it. That is why the New Torrey Strop keeps your razor in so much better condition than any other strop. If your dealer cannot show you the New Torrey Honing Strop—write us for full information. Booklet, all about shaving, sent free on request.

Prices 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Get a Torrey Razor—the Best Made.

Every dealer who is not now selling the New Torrey Honing Strop should write at once for our special proposition.

J. R. TORREY & CO., Dept. C, Worcester, Mass.


"DON'T SHOUT"

"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in myself, only that I hear all right.

"The **MORLEY PHONE** for the

DEAF

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 772, Perry Bldg., Phila.

Classified Columns

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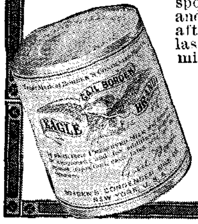

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BOY—"No, ma'am; it would have been eaten by us."—*Sketch.*

The Costly Age. — MRS. HIBROW — "Don't you find the Stone Age interesting?"

MRS. LOBROW—"Yes, indeed! Willie's just that age now; but it's awfully hard on the windows!"—*Brooklyn Life.*

Stale News.—HUSBAND (with bad cold, reading out war news to his wife)—"I see the Bulgarians have taken—a—archer—t—tishah."

WIFE—"Oh, no, dear; I think that must be a mistake—they took that place last week."—*Punch.*

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"A dozen years ago?" echoed the doctor. "My dear sir, the medical profession has made wonderful strides since then, and I couldn't think of such a thing."—*Puck.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 6.—Lieut.-Gen. Count Tarauchi is appointed Premier of Japan.

Eighty-two fishermen lose their lives in a storm on the coast of Portugal.

December 8.—Mayor Nathan, of Rome, is reelected, the clericals refusing to vote.

December 9.—Austria borrows $50,000,000.

December 10.—Report is brought to Mobile by a ship's crew that sixty lives were recently lost in a hurricane at Montego, Jamaica.

December 12.—Luitpold, Prince Regent of Bavaria, dies at Munich.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 6.—An official report says the Democratic National Committee spent $1,159,446 during the recent Presidential campaign. The Progressive National Committee spent $665,500.

The Interstate Commerce Commission orders an investigation of alleged mileage-book discriminations by southern railroads east of the Mississippi River.

The Interstate Commerce Commission holds that rates on cannel coal from Kentucky to destinations on eighty-two central western railways were excessive and discriminatory to the extent that they exceed by more than forty cents a ton the cannel coal rates from the Kanawha district.

President Taft orders navy-yard mechanics placed on the civil service list.

December 7.—Secretary of War Stimson, in his official report to Congress, advocates the repeal of the law exempting American coastwise ships from Panama Canal tolls.

December 8.—The Federation of Jewish Organizations makes a special appeal to Secretary of State Knox to secure equal racial rights in the Balkan settlement.

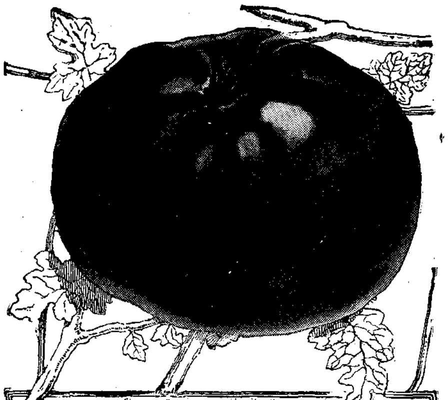
December 9.—Secretary of State Knox receives the formal protest of Great Britain against the exemption of American coastwise vessels from tolls at the Panama Canal.

The House votes down a resolution looking to the purchase of Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson.

GENERAL

December 6.—Theodore D. Robinson, nephew of Colonel Roosevelt, is elected State Chairman of the Progressive party in New York State to succeed W. H. Hotchkiss, resigned.

December 9.—Colonel Roosevelt, at a conference of Progressive party leaders at Chicago, advises against any offer to ally the organization with the Republican party.



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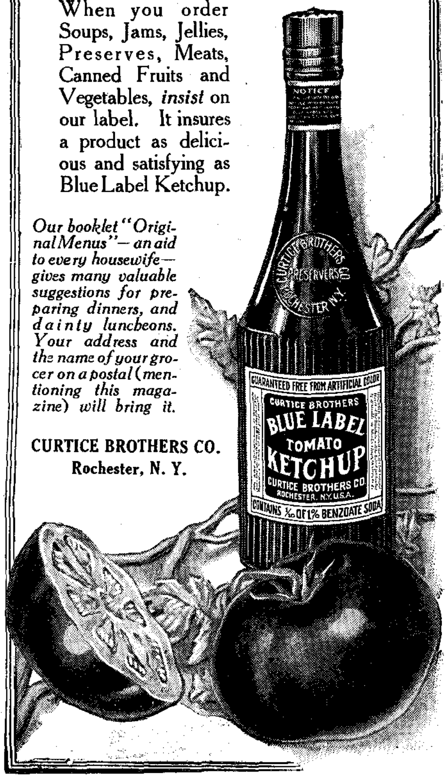

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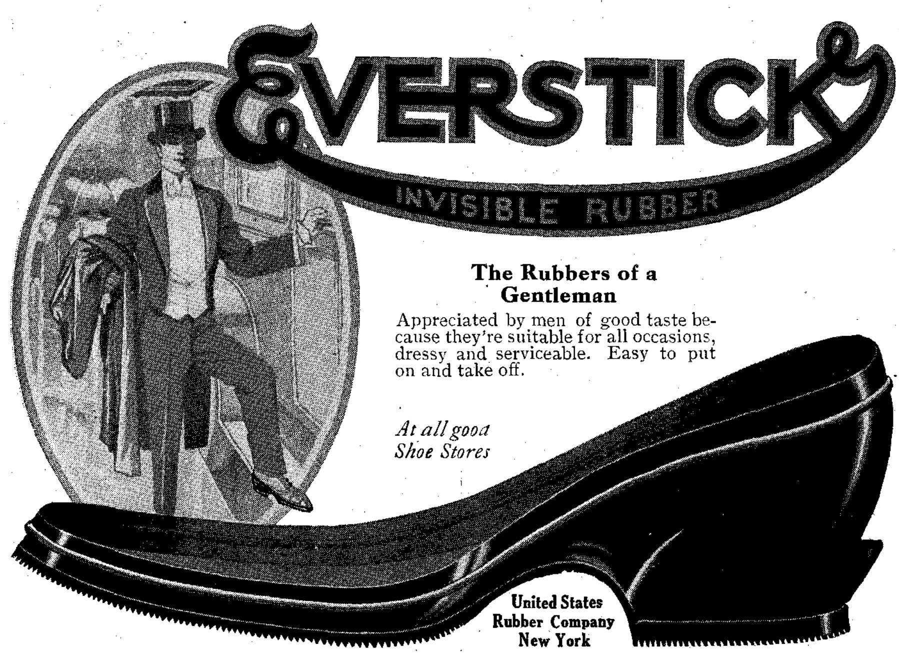

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WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

(*Continued from page* 1186)

Another section especially favored for winter travel is the west and southwest of England, the counties of Devonshire and Cornwall being both noted for their excellent climate. These districts are served by the Great Western Railway, and express trains, with dining- and sleeping-car accommodations, are frequently run from London and other important centers. Owing to its delightful sea air, the Cornish Riviera is becoming more and more popular every year.

TROPICAL AMERICA

Whether it is that interest in the Panama Canal has increased to such an extent as to make a tourist land of all the adjacent tropical countries and islands, or that experience has shown that this region is an ideally delightful one for the winter traveler, there certainly has never been such activity among the steamship and other tourist agencies looking to a transformation of tropical America into a popular playground as there is this season. All the companies regularly engaged in this southern service have increased their tourist facilities, while in a number of cases their efforts have been supplemented by special cruises planned by some of the great trans-Atlantic lines. "Personally conducted" tours to Caribbean ports have been increased in number, and cruises taking in Bermuda, the West Indies, Panama, and the coast line of Central and South America furnish interesting itineraries for those who would see and enjoy the tropics without too much inconvenience to themselves. On this subject a representative of the Hamburg-American Line made this statement:

"Within the last four years, the volume of tourist travel to southern waters has shown a remarkable increase. To accommodate this pleasure traffic, a great fleet of steamers has been taken from the regular trans-Atlantic service to make special cruises. A special type of cruising steamer has been designed for this service. The S.S. *Victoria Luise*, for instance, carries but one class of passengers, and the entire cabin space is placed at their disposal. The special feature of a cruising steamer is the swimming-pool, where the tourist may enjoy sea-bathing while at sea. A large proportion of modern pleasure travel is carried on special cruising steamers. A few years ago the tourist visiting foreign countries was obliged to arrange such journeys in advance, with all the inconvenience in making connections and checking baggage. To-day the tourist makes the entire cruise by the same steamer. He unpacks his baggage and selects a steamer-chair, and his cares are at an end.

"The West Indies are attracting an enormous volume of tourist travel. The completion of the Panama Canal serves to draw tourists from all parts of the world. This is the last winter in which tourists will be able to see the Canal before the water fills up the vast excavation. The cruises to the Caribbean, happily called the 'American Mediterranean,' may be made within the limits of a short vacation. So great is the demand for accommodations that a series of ten cruises were announced by the Hamburg-American Line to the West Indies and Panama this season. These cruises vary in length from sixteen to twenty-eight days. For the convenience of travelers in the Middle West, two of these special cruises of fifteen and sixteen days' duration will be made by the *Kronprinzessin Cecilie* to Panama Canal, sailing from New Orleans. In addition to these special cruises, the Hamburg-American Line maintains weekly services to the Panama Canal by the Atlas steamers."

The dates for the two cruises by this company starting from New Orleans are January 23 and February 10. The ports of call are Kingston, Colon, Santiago, and Havana. The dates for the eight cruises starting from New York are: January 4, 15, 23; February 8, 25; March 11, 29; April 10. The ports of call are: Havana and Santiago, Cuba; San Juan, Porto Rico; Colon, Panama; Kingston, Jamaica; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; La Guayra, Venezuela; Port of Spain and La Brea Point, Trinidad; Barbadoes; Port de France and St. Pierre, Martinique; St. Thomas, D. W. I.; Nassau, Bahamas, and Bermuda. This month two special cruises are made to Bermuda from New York by the S. S. *Hamburg*. The dates for sailing are December 21 and 28, returning to New York December 27 and January 3, allowing a stop of two days in Berumda.

Three similar cruises are planned for the S.S. *Grosser Kürfurst* by the North German Lloyd Company. The first two of these will have twenty-eight days for their duration, and will sail from New York January 16 and February 20. Their itinerary is: Havana, Santiago, Kingston, Colon, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Port of Spain, Bridgetown, Port de France, St. Pierre, St. Thomas, San Juan, Bermuda. The third cruise leaves New York March 27, stops at Havana, Colon, and Kingston, returning to New York April 12.

Four cruises by the new steamers *Laurentic* and *Megantic* of the White Star Line will be made, starting from New York, on January 8 and 22, February 8 and 22. The countries visited will be: Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbadoes, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico, Bahamas, Bermuda. The duration of the two January cruises will be twenty-eight days, visiting Bermuda instead of the Bahamas. The February cruises will take twenty-nine days, stopping at the Bahamas instead of Bermudas. Two twenty-one-day cruises are offered also by the Red Cross Line. These sail from New York on the steamer *Stephano* on January 11 and February 4, stopping at Bermuda, Jamaica, Panama, and Cuba.

By other steamship companies a variety of regular tours to southern waters is offered throughout the winter. Thus, by the Royal Mail Steam Packet steamer *Arcadian* regular weekly cruises are made to Bermuda during the season commencing January 4. This company has a fortnightly service to Cuba, and has nine tours to that island during the season varying from eleven to twenty-five days. To Jamaica there are eleven tours, of from twelve to twenty-five days each; to Panama, six tours, of from eighteen to thirty-two days; and nine tours to the West Indies and South American ports, occupying from twenty-six to thirty-eight days and over.

A regular weekly service throughout the year between New York, Porto Rico, Curaçao, and Venezuela is given by the Red D Line of steamers. Sailings are made every Wednesday from New York, the round trip occupying a little over three weeks. Another line, The New York and

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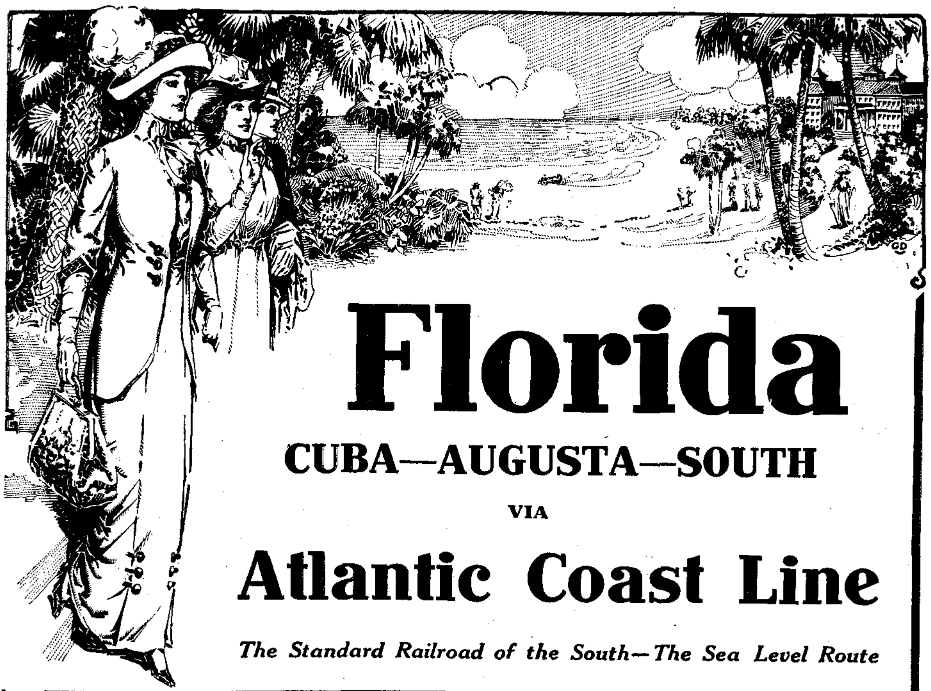

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Porto Rico Steamship Company, makes a weekly trip to Porto Rico and return in sixteen days. This line has an auxiliary service between Porto Rico and New Orleans and Galveston. A special attraction for tourists to Porto Rico this season will be the Third Insular Fair, to be held at San Juan, from February 22 to March 2.

Another line doing a large regular passenger business with Caribbean, Central and South American ports is the United Fruit Company. Jamaica, Panama, Colombia, and Central America are the countries reached by the twenty or more steamers comprizing the company's great white fleet, each ship designed especially for tropical service. Eight of these steamers are in service from New York and five from New Orleans, the sailings being semi-weekly from both cities. Other steamers of the fleet sail every Friday from Boston to Costa Rica; every Thursday from Philadelphia to Jamaica, and every Wednesday from Baltimore to Jamaica. Special winter cruises of seventeen days to Panama and Central America are offered.

A weekly service between New York and Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, with stops at intermediate ports in the West Indies, is given by the steamers of the Royal Dutch West India Mail. Another regular service is given by the Quebec Steamship Company between New York and Bermuda, with weekly Wednesday sailings on the *Bermudian* from New York.

From Key West, Florida, by what is said to be the short and direct route, the S.S. *Evangeline*, of the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company, will make fortnightly sailings for Colon, thence to Jamaica, returning to Florida *via* Havana. The same company, operating in conjunction with the Florida East Coast Railway (through-train service New York to Key West), has a steamer service between Miami and Nassau in the Bahamas. This line operates sailings daily except Sunday between Key West and Havana, connecting with trains at Key West. The latter islands are also reached by the Ward line steamers weekly. One of the regular semi-weekly itineraries followed by this line takes the tourist to Cuba. Other branches of the Ward Line give a regular semi-weekly service between New York, Yucatan, and Mexico, while a branch of the associated Clyde Line plies regularly between New York and San Domingo. At Vera Cruz or at Tampico, the Mexican ports of this company, the tourist on the Ward Line steamer has a short railway trip to Mexico, the capital city, and finds himself within easy reach of the principal places of interest in the republic over the excellent lines of the National Railways of Mexico.

The central location of Cuba can be seen from the fact that almost all the numerous cruises above mentioned are planned to touch Cuba at one or more points. The growing popularity of the "Via Cuba Route" to Colon and the Panama Canal strikingly exemplifies this fact. Many tourists "rail" by the United Railroads of Havana through the interior of that highly interesting island, going from Havana to Santiago by rail. To many thousands Cuba is an objective point. This has become especially the case since it is now so easy of access by that marvel of engineering, the Florida East Coast Railway, and the connecting service of the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company. By this water service it takes only about eight and a half hours to connect the "Oversea Railroad" with the system of the United Railroads of Havana.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN AND INLAND RESORTS

The South and Southwest, the California Rockies, the mountains of northern New York—these regions, with other more isolated places in the heart of the continent, are recognized as offering many attractions to the winter tourist. To speak first of winter trips near New York. The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. has arranged for a series of three-day tours to Washington. These popular and convenient trips afford an excellent chance to people from all the States, North and Northwest of Washington. The tours are made on special trains of the company, and are under the personal escort of a tourist agent. The dates selected are: December 26, January 16, February 6 and 20, March 20, April 3 and 17, and May 1 and 15. The tours include two days in Washington. In Washington, besides seeing the famous public buildings, there are trips on sightseeing automobiles and excursions to Mount Vernon, and the Naval Academy at Annapolis. In addition there will be seven personally conducted trips to Washington, allowing a longer stay, leaving on January 31, February 14, March 14 and 28, April 11 and 25, and May 9. Besides these there will be three tours to Florida, allowing a two-weeks' stay in the winter resorts of that State, starting on February 6 and 20, and March 6. On January 30 there will be an eight-day tour to the New Orleans Mardi Gras, giving three days in New Orleans, a day each at Asheville and Chattanooga, and half a day at Birmingham, Ala. On February 7 there will be a tour to Pinehurst, N. C., allowing a stay of three days at the Hotel Carolina.

A large number of hotels and boarding-houses in the Adirondack region are open during winter. Saranac Lake, known as the "Metropolis of the Woods," is reached by both the Delaware & Hudson and the New York Central lines. Access is had to the more secluded sections of the Adirondacks. It is at Saranac that the biennial midwinter carnival will be held, with its various winter games and spectacles.

A popular route to the South is the Atlantic Coast Line. Along the line of the Southern Railway, running from New York to Jacksonville, are numerous favorite points for the winter tourist, such as Augusta and Savannah, Ga.; Aiken, Columbia, Charleston, and Summerville, S. C. The western branch of the road takes the

(*Continued on page* 1205)

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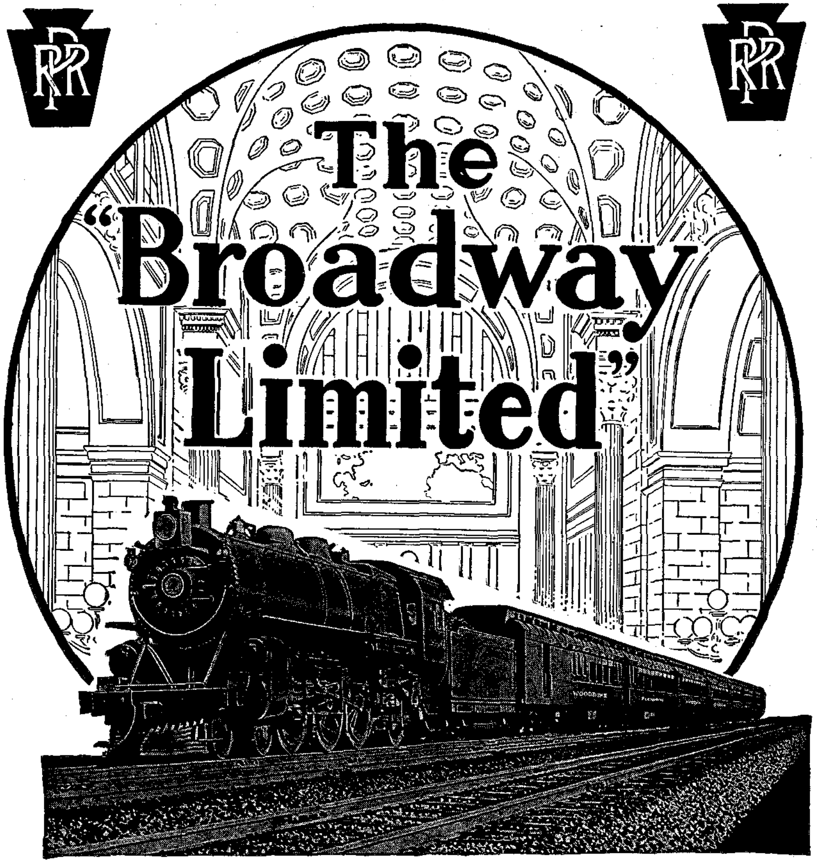

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Lv. Baltimore	4.20 P. M.
Ar. Chicago	9.45 A. M.

	DAILY
Lv. Chicago	12.40 P. M.
Ar. Baltimore	9.15 A. M.
Ar. Washington	10.25 A. M.
Ar. North Philadelphia	7.54 A. M.
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Hudson Terminal	9.36 A. M.
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WINTER TRAVEL

At this season it is customary for us to print a series of articles suggesting winter travel. Those about to travel will be interested in reading the text pages 1185, 1186, also in the advertisements of leading resorts and transportation companies on pages 1200 to 1206. We are not equipped to conduct a Travel Bureau, but will be pleased in connection with the services of this issue to answer the inquiries of our readers who cannot find represented herein information as to the route of travel or the resort in which they may be interested.

The Literary Digest

Travel and Resort Directory

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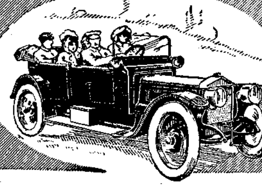

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WINTER TRAVEL SOUTHWARD

(*Continued from page* 1203)

tourist to the mountains of North Carolina, where there are numerous winter resorts. Another railroad running through the heart of a delightful winter resort section of the south, is the Seaboard Air Line, extending from Richmond and Norfolk, Va., to Palmetto, Fla., with branch lines running to Rutherfordton, N. C., and Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala. Three favorite resorts on this line are Pinehurst, N. C., Southern Pines, N. C., and Camden, S. C. Another famous inland winter resort of the south is Hot Springs, Ark., reached by the Rock Island Lines and by the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry.

An interesting prolongation of a tour to the South in winter is the trip from New Orleans through the Southwestern States and the Mexican borderland to San Francisco. This is the famous Washington-Sunset Route, from Washington to San Francisco, over the lines of the Southern Railway, Louisville, and Nashville, and Southern Pacific.

A peculiarly desirable all-rail line to California, for all the year round, but especially during winter, is the one *via* the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé systems, known as the "Grand Canyon Line." Its superb train, the Santa Fé de Luxe, is about the acme of elegant railroad trains. By far the greater part of this route is through a country of mild and equable climate. It includes the Grand Canyon of Arizona.

Another interesting way of reaching San Francisco is by the Burlington Route and its connections. Starting from Chicago and entering Iowa at Burlington, thence the course of the tourist takes him through Omaha, Lincoln, Denver; thence by the scenic Denver & Rio Grande to Colorado Springs, Glenwood, Salt Lake City, where he may take either the Southern Pacific or the Western Pacific—through the Grand Canyon of the Feather River—to Sacramento and thence to San Francisco. "Personally conducted" excursions along this route which is known as the great scenic route across the continent, are run several times a week from Chicago, Omaha, and intermediate points, and every week from St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, and intermediate points.

A favorite daily train from Chicago to California is the *de luxe* "Golden State Limited," leaving every evening over the Rock Island Lines, to Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Del Monte, and San Francisco, by way of Kansas City and El Paso. To travelers who have passed the winter in southern California, an attractive plan for returning to the East is to journey *via* the famous Shasta Route to Portland, Oregon. One may arrange, *via* Spokane, to stop at Glacier National Park in the Rockies of northwestern Montana. If the tourist chooses to return by a route taking him nearer the Yellowstone National Park,

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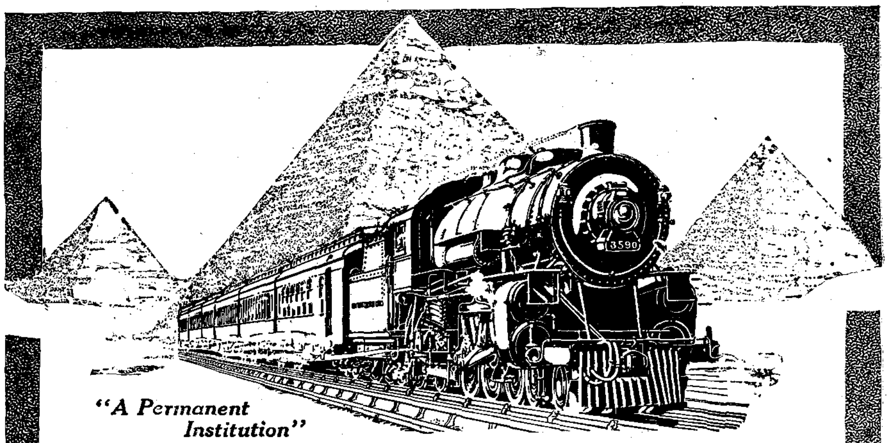

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there is the famous line of the Northern Pacific running through Butte, Big Horn, Bismarck, Jamestown to Duluth, Lake Superior, or southeast to Minneapolis and Chicago. Another way of reaching the Pacific coast from Chicago is on the all-steel trains of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway to Seattle, Everett and Tacoma. It is worth noting that a favorite inland winter resort, a night's ride from Chicago on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is Excelsior Springs, Mo., thirty miles northeast of Kansas City.

The Chicago and Northwestern system which, with its many ramifications, comprizes over 10,000 miles, offers, through its western connections, three or four different routes from Chicago and northwestern points to the Pacific Coast. This system, in conjunction with its big western auxiliary, the Union Pacific, originated the excellent idea of an "All Daylight" trip to the coast by "parking" the train each night in a salubrious place, the journey being resumed the next day. Patrons thus have a chance to see all the scenery and to avoid more or less sleepless travel at night.

AMERICAN WINTER SEASIDE RESORTS

South of New York, and beginning at Atlantic City, continuing thence along the coast of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and on the Pacific coast to San Francisco, the tourist has an abundance of seaside resorts from which to choose for a winter vacation. To reach these resorts there are various steamship companies, maintaining an excellent service throughout the season, besides the railroads of the two coasts. There is the Old Dominion Line making weekly sailings between New York and Old Point Comfort, Va. Two of the AGWI lines (Mallory and Clyde) make semiweekly trips, touching at various ports along the coast between New York and Galveston. Every Wednesday and Saturday of this month and January the steamers of the Southern Pacific have sailings from New York to New Orleans. Several steamers a week are run from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Jacksonville by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Co. During this season, and until the latter part of April, this line announces that it has made arrangements for a special sailing once a week from Boston and Providence to Savannah and Jacksonville, *via* steamer to Norfolk. Then there is the large fleet of vessels of the Ocean Steamship Co. (Savannah Line), with sailings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday from New York for Savannah and Tuesdays and Saturdays from Boston to Savannah. These are perhaps the largest of the coastwise steamers.

The California coast is a favorite with the winter tourist. Along its miles of seaboard are many famous resorts—Los Angeles, Coronado Beach, Long Beach, Santa Monica, Paso Robles Hot Springs, Del Monte, Santa Barbara, etc.—in all of which every variety of accommodation may be found by the vacationist. To reach these places, besides such railroad connections as those offered by the Southern Pacific and other transcontinental lines, there is service by several coast lines of steamers, one of the largest of which is the Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

SOUTH AMERICA AND AROUND THE WORLD

With their new twin-screw S.S. *Vestris*, said to be the most luxurious steamship in the South American passenger service from any port in the world, the Lamport & Holt Line has arranged a number of tours to South America this winter by which the circuit of that continent is made (crossing by Transandine Railway from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso) and returning to this country by the Isthmus of Panama, with stops in the West Indies. This line has sailings from New York twice a month, occupying on an average twenty-four days, includes Barbadoes, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires. A stay of seventeen days is made at the latter port before starting on the return trip to New York. The *Vestris*, leaving New York December 28, reaches Buenos Aires January 21, making New York on March 2. On the homeward trip Trinidad is added to the ports of call. Two tours of South America, planned by tourist agencies, and occupying approximately 100 days each, sail from New York respectively on January 22 and February 1. The first of these is under the direction of Thomas Cook & Son, the second under the management of Frank C. Clark. The Raymond & Whitcomb Company also have various South American tours, details of which are furnished on application. On the Pacific coast the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has a regular service between San Francisco and ports on the west coast of Mexico, Central America, Panama, and South America.

For trans-Pacific travel several lines offer a regular service. The Pacific Mail, from San Francisco, has for its ports of call—Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobé, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, making the round trip in a little over two months, with sailings from one to three times a month. The Oriental Steamship Company (Toyo Kisen Kaisha), with headquarters at Tokyo, has San Francisco for its American port, and touches at Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, India, Australasia, etc. Another line is the Oceanic Steamship Company, with sailings every two weeks, making Sydney, Australia, in nineteen days, *via* Honolulu and Samoa. From Vancouver there are monthly sailings of the Canadian Pacific Railway steamships, calling at Victoria, B. C., Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

A round-the-world cruise on the 17,000 ton Hamburg-American S.S. *Cleveland* starts from San Francisco February 6, and lasts about 110 days. On this cruise fourteen days are spent in Japan, seventeen days in India, three days in Egypt, the cruise ending at Southampton, May 19, or Hamburg, May 20. Independent tours around the world are planned by the Cunard Line in connection with the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company. There are also seven similar tours projected by the North German Lloyd Company. This line announces that it is building a 35,000-ton steamer, of the type of the S.S. *George Washington*, to cost about $10,000,000, to be ready for service in August, 1914. The company has under construction, also, five new steamers for the China, Japan, and Australian service, and five for the South American trade.

THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

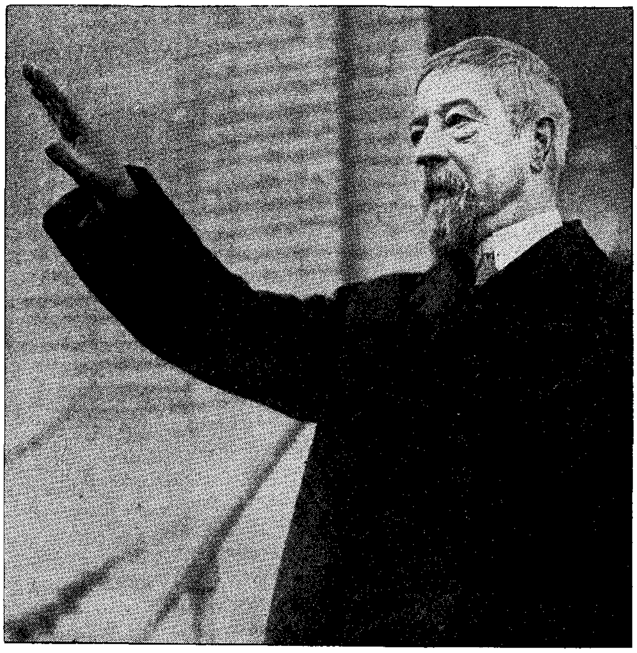
Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLV., NO. 26 NEW YORK, DECEMBER 28, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1184

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE HARD-COAL DECISION

WHAT EVERY HOUSEHOLDER wants to know about the Supreme Court's decision in the "Coal Trust" case, is: Will coal be cheaper? It may seem a little mystifying that President Baer and Attorney-General Wickersham express equal satisfaction with the opinion. Indeed, remarks the Philadelphia *Record*, "everybody claims to have won," but in the chorus of felicitation "the consumer's voice has not been raised." Mr. Wickersham believes "that *this decision will so completely destroy the combination which* now controls the price of anthracite coal that it must result in a distinct measure of relief to the public." But that relief is not evident in the almost unanimous testimony of coal dealers, trade writers, and newspaper financial experts that a perceptible drop in prices is not looked for and that a further rise is, in fact, not at all unlikely. Nor do most editors seem to think that a long step toward breaking up the "Coal Trust" has been taken by a decision which finds no general conspiracy in restraint of trade on the part of the roads whose chief business is the carrying of coal from the Pennsylvania mines to market. The Boston *Transcript* does contend that the half loaf which is better than no bread was secured by the judgment dissolving the holding concern, the Temple Iron Company, and enjoining the defendants from continuing their 65-per-cent. contracts with the "independents." These are the more important points, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, and the New York *Evening Post* thinks that "the more the decision is studied, the more satisfactory it will be." But disappointment, more or less pronounced, marks the editorial utterances of a host of Eastern newspapers of widely differing affiliations and tendencies, including the New York *Press*, *American*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Evening Mail*, and *Journal of Commerce*; Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Brooklyn *Citizen*, *Eagle*, and *Standard-Union*, Baltimore *Sun*, and Jersey City *Journal*.



UNDISTURBED BY THE DECISION.

George F. Baer, president of the Reading and leader of the hard-coal operators, announces that the Supreme Court's decision in the "Coal Trust" case is "a matter of indifference" to him.

This decision, several papers remind us, is the outcome of a suit brought in 1907 under the Sherman Antitrust Law against the six leading coal roads, "which roads transport 77 per cent. of the anthracite moving from the mines, and their affiliated coal companies." Judgment was asked for on these points, as summarized by the Springfield *Republican:*

> "(1) The defendants are parties to a combination and a conspiracy in restraint of trade.
>
> "(2) That they be enjoined from continuing the 65-per-cent. contract existing between the big companies and the independents.
>
> "(3) That the acquisition by the Erie Railroad of the capital stock of the New York, Susquehanna & Western, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, and the Delaware Valley & Kingston Railroad was illegal under the Antitrust Act.
>
> "(4) That the acquisition by the Reading Company of the capital stock of the Jersey Central was also illegal.
>
> "(5) That the acquisition by the Lehigh Valley Railroad of the capital stock of Cox Bros. & Co. was illegal.
>
> "(6) That the Temple Iron Company be declared in violation of law and that the combination be dissolved."

The lower court upheld the Government on the last point alone, to which the Supreme Court added the second. The other four were decided for the defendants. The court's position is indicated by these paragraphs from the opinion read by Mr. Justice Lurton:

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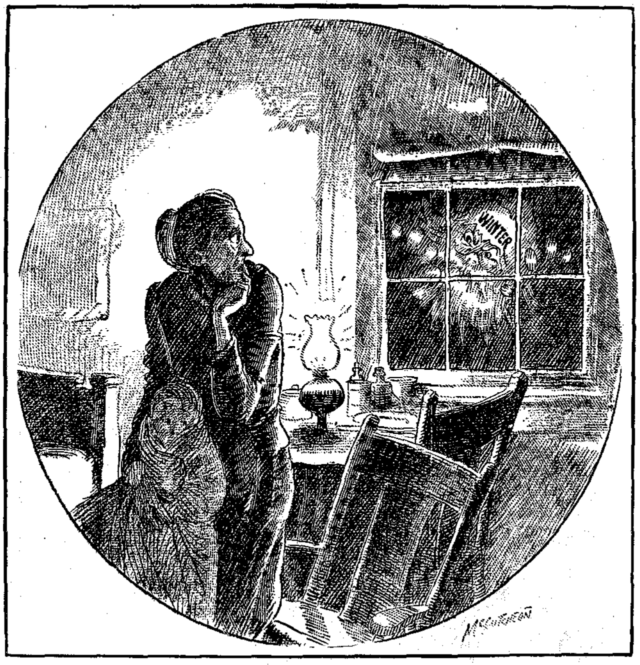
Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

"The general combination alleged by the Government to exist between the defendant roads for total tonnage to the seaboard by an agreement in the nature of a pooling arrangement has not been established, therefore the relief sought by the Government upon the assumption of such combinations is denied.

"The court finds, however, that the principal defendant did combine for the purpose of shutting out from the anthracite field the projected independent line of railroad, the New York, Wyoming & Western Railroad, and to accomplish this purpose it is found that the stock of the Temple Iron Company and of the Simpson & Watkins collieries was acquired for the purpose of and with the intent not of normally and lawfully developing trade, but of restraining interstate commerce and competition in transportation which would have presumably come about through the construction and operation of a competing line between the mines and tidewater.

"The court holds that certain contracts made with producers covering between 20 per cent. and 25 per cent. of the annual supply of coal, known as the 65-per-cent. contracts, by which such independent producers bound themselves to deliver the output of their mines, or any other mines which they might acquire, to the railroad companies for 65 per cent. of the average market price at tidewater, were also void, because in violation of the Antitrust Act, as abnormal and illegal restraints upon interstate commerce. . . . . . .

"Before these contracts there existed not only the power to compete, but actual competition. Such competition after the contracts was impossible. It is obvious that the law may not compel competition between these independents and the defendants, but it may at least remove all illegal barriers resulting from illegal agreements—which will make such competition impracticable."



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THE FACE AT THE WINDOW.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

President Baer's satisfaction is proof that monopoly is unharmed by this decision, at least to the Philadelphia *North American*, which fairly represents the more radical press, and it sees further evidence, too, in the contentment of Attorney-General Wickersham and the fact that in Wall Street, "Reading stock leapt after the decision was announced." Mr. Baer says he has "always been indifferent as to the 65-per-cent. contracts," and that "as to the Temple Iron Company decision, this is a matter of indifference." His cheerfulness, remarks one editor, "evidently proceeds from his confidence that the producers of 75 per cent. of the country's anthracite who also own practically all the means of transportation away from the mines, will be able to protect themselves from destructive competition."

The Reading, adds the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is left in practical ownership of its anthracite fields, worth at least $300,000,000, and said to contain nearly half the world's supply of unmined hard coal. Some satisfaction is also exprest by certain papers not apparently connected with the coal companies, but generally credited with sympathy with "big business." The New York *Sun*, for instance, notes that the Supreme Court decision "brings to an end the legal attack upon the anthracite railway companies that has been in progress so long," and indicates that hereafter "each case for construction under the Antitrust Law will be considered under the separate and peculiar circumstances pertaining to it and that very many existing trade combinations and agreements are not in restraint of trade at all."

Admitting that this decision is a "great relief to the railroad companies concerned," *The Wall Street Journal* points out that "it would be a mistake to assume that it relieves those companies from all further litigation with the Government":

"First, Attorney-General Wickersham points out that the court leaves the door open for further suits against minor phases of restraint in the relations of particular companies, adding that he has not decided whether such suits shall be brought or not.

"Second, the Attorney-General still has the commodities clause of the Hepburn Act in reserve, and for that reason it is not to be concluded that the Reading Company has escaped the necessity of some such step as the Lackawanna and the Lehigh Valley took in regard to the sale of their coal output. The two prosecutions are quite distinct in nature. That which the Supreme Court has just decided, without, as the Attorney-General intimates, terminating it, is founded upon the charge that the anthracite roads had entered into a general conspiracy to establish themselves in permanent control of the production and sale of anthracite. The commodities clause embodies the principle, as accepted by Congress, that a common carrier shall not be engaged in a commercial business in competition with its shippers."

Yet the New York *Journal of Commerce*, a "conservative organ of honest business," which has consistently opposed the "Coal Trust," shows that previous action under the commodities clause only changed the form, not the fact of monopoly, and it concludes in this pessimistic strain:

"A monopoly once established and 'going' is hard to get rid of so long as there is a common interest in keeping it up. This coal 'combine' is so close and so confident in its cohesion that it seems to be invulnerable. What is the Government going to do about it? The supply of anthracite is contained within a limited area, and these seven railroads afford the only means of getting it to its chief markets. The only real competition with it is that of soft coal from other districts, and so long as the railroads are allowed to hold together in carrying it, with a common understanding for the apportionment of traffic and maintenance of rates, a virtual monopoly will survive and the consumers will have to pay the price. Is there no help for it?"

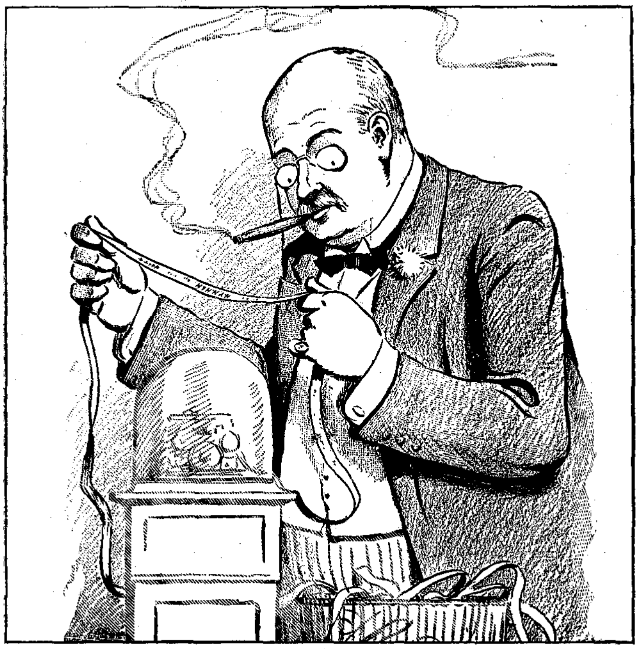
Others ask this question, and some attempt to answer it. Criminal action against the trust heads is demanded by the New York *Press* and the Baltimore *Sun*. The Philadelphia *Record* and New York *Times* are inclined to agree with the New York *Tribune* that the complete freeing of the independent anthracite operators, with consequent relief for the consumer, will come "when the Interstate Commerce Commission makes its investigation into anthracite freight rates and reduces them." "If nothing in the way of law and court decision can loosen finally the grip of the anthracite roads on the hard coal mines of this country and the marketing of the coal to the people, then," according to the Springfield *Republican*, "the ultimate outcome is easily seen—it will be Government ownership of the coal supply." And the no less conservative Brooklyn *Standard-Union* thinks that "the plight of the communities dependent upon anthracite" will "cause a great accession to the feeling in favor of the Government construction and ownership of railroads."

In the meanwhile, the man who is buying his own coal looks through the pages of his daily paper and finds the market experts oking for a rise, rather than a fall, in coal prices. We learn the New York *Sun* that "the one great reason why there can ot be price-cutting of any permanent or extensive nature is the hysical reason that the supply of anthracite is steadily dereasing, while the demand is increasing apace." And the conumer finds as little ground for hope in this discussion of the ecision's effect on coal prices from that authoritative source, *'he Coal Trade Journal* (New York, December 18):

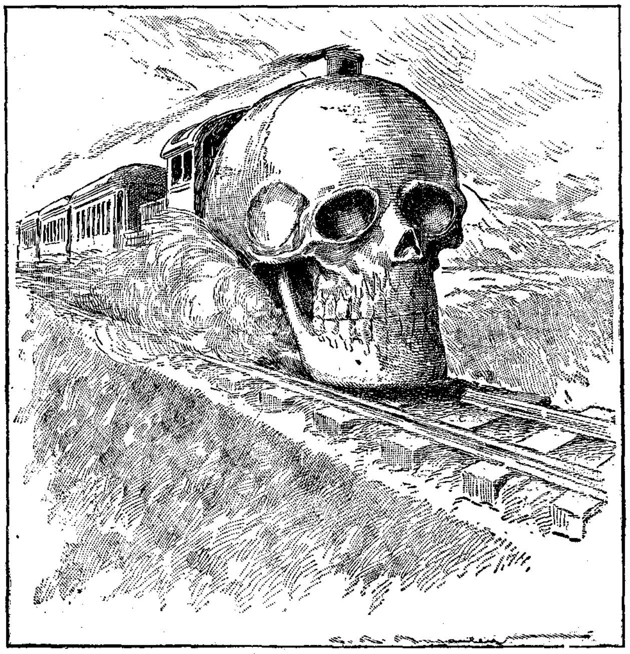
> "Briefly stated, we might say that the effect will be to inrease the cost of fuel to the consumer by giving full play to the ıw of supply and demand and to competitive business methods. 'or a good part of the year anthracite is in strong demand, and he circular price at which the railroad interests dispose of their oal represents a figure under rather than over what could be ttained when competition is given full play. . . . . . .
>
> "Certainly there is nothing in the future of the anthracite rade to indicate that competition on a downward basis conronts us. It is a difficult matter to get out a sufficient supply f coal to meet market requirements, and with the possibility f a surplus removed by mere force of physical circumstances, ny thought of rate wars on hard coal is much beside the point."

TWELVE MONTHS OF TRAIN WRECKS

IT SEEMS "APPALLING" to many editors, and looks like a terrible indictment of our railroad heads for negligence, that in the year ending on June 30 last, 10,585 perons should have been killed and 169,538 injured on our steam ailroads, an increase of 189 deaths and 19,379 injuries over the revious year. This they consider reason enough why the Intertate Commerce Commission should make railroad safety the eature of its annual report. Several Eastern papers take this ccasion for another fling at the New Haven Road, which has een unfortunate of late in its efforts for safety, but the fatality gures show that other roads have also been unlucky, or "crimnally negligent," as some believe. Perhaps in response to a requently voiced demand for an automatic train stop, the New Haven recently advertised a reward of $10,000 for the invention of a satisfactory device. But an engineer of forty years' experience writes to a New York paper that to design and install and test such an invention would cost at least $50,000, and that no inventor could get the necessary assistance from any railroad to perfect his device. This engineer thinks laws should be passed compelling the installation of automatic stops, and the maintenance by the railroads of departments for testing safety-devices. The Interstate Commerce Commission does not go quite so far in its recommendations, but it does call on Congress for legislation requiring standard operating rules and the use of the block system. Interesting detailed figures with regard to railroad wrecks are presented in the Commission's report. It is shown, for instance, that of a total of 8,215 derailments during the year, 1,877 were caused by defects of roadway, and 3,847 by defective equipment. This, we are told, shows an increase over the preceding year of 652 derailments due to bad roadway, and 1,023 due to bad equipment. The report continues:



RUNNING A RAILROAD.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



A WALL-STREET RAILROAD.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

> "Of the thirty-one derailments investigated, fourteen were either directly or indirectly caused by bad track. . . . In one serious derailment an examination of the track in the vicinity of the accident disclosed 906 rotten ties within a distance of 147 rail lengths. Under many of the rails there were as many as eleven bad ties, and under each of two rails there were twelve ties so badly decayed and broken as to be totally unfit for service. In many of these ties the spikes were so loose that they were easily removed by hand, the wood having no longer any holding power. The track in the vicinity of this accident was poorly ballasted and was unsafe for the passage of trains at ordinary speed. This derailment occurred on straight track while the train was running about thirty miles per hour."

The most disquieting and perplexing feature which the Interstate Commerce Commission sees in the problem of accident prevention is "the large proportion of train accidents caused by dereliction of duty by the employees involved." The Commission believes that railroad engineers and trainmen have the keenest appreciation of their responsibilities, but—

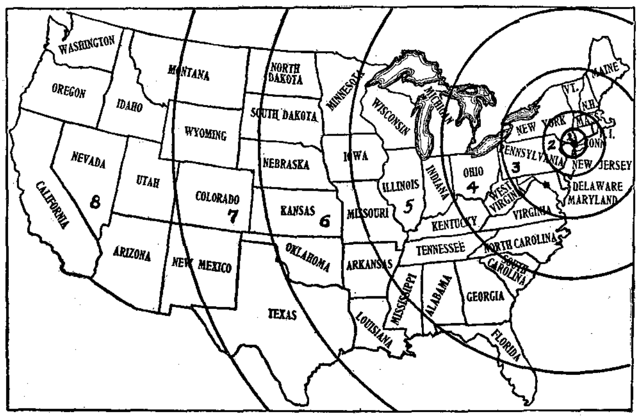
> "Of the 81 accidents investigated up to September 1, 52, or more than 63 per cent. of the whole number, were caused by mistakes on the part of employees. . . . . . .
>
> "There is a disposition in some quarters to charge these lamentable errors to failure of discipline, and to hold employees wholly responsible for such failure. This is a superficial view which contains no promise of effective remedy.
>
> "A remarkable increase in the speed and weight of trains within recent years, and the crowding of tracks and terminals caused by the movement of an enormously enlarged volume of traffic, have greatly increased the duties and responsibilities of train-service employees and multiplied the chances of error on their part. Notwithstanding these added duties and responsibilities which the conditions of modern railroading have imposed upon employees, the methods of discipline and regulations calcu-

lated to insure safety in train operation have remained practically unchanged. . . . . . .

"Conditions of safe operation are often ignored in the effort to bring fast trains in on time. This is a bad practise, for which the traveling public is largely responsible, and it should be discontinued."

The Commission repeats its previous recommendations for Congressional legislation "requiring the standardization of operating rules and the use of the block system." The New York *Tribune* has this word of counsel for the public:

"The managers must be forced to make travel safe, but they must also have a chance to do it. On some roads at least safety is a matter of financial ability. They make little or no money at established rates, yet are often forbidden to change them. They can not pay higher wages and make expensive renewals without money, and nobody will lend in the face of their balance-sheets. The public needs to be reasonable, not only in its demands for speed, but in its attitude toward railway rates and earnings, if human life is to be made safe on American trains."



A ZONE MAP WITH NEW YORK AS CENTER.

The reader can get the zones for his own town by drawing corresponding circles around it.

PRACTICAL EFFECTS OF THE PARCEL-POST

UNCLE SAM'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT to the people of the United States, the parcel-post, is being hailed by most of the editors as a momentous step toward breaking the grip of the express companies, bridging the gulf between town and country, and reducing the cost of living. Others, more skeptical, while glad that the forty years of agitation for this reform have at last borne fruit, warn us not to expect too much from the new service in the beginning. Thus many find fault with the zone system of rates, some are sure that adequate facilities have not been provided, some say that until a c.o.d. clause is put into effect the farmer and the consumer will be no nearer to one another than they were before, and others disapprove of the 11-pound weight limit and the special stamp requirement. These critics are also disappointed to note that for some distances and weights the current express rates are lower than the cost by parcel-post.

Weight.	First Zone.		Zone Rates.						
	Local rate.	Zone rate.	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
1 lb	$0.05	$0.05	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.11	$0.12
2 lbs	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.19	.21	.24
3 lbs	.07	.11	.14	.17	.20	.23	.28	.31	.36
4 lbs	.08	.14	.18	.22	.26	.30	.37	.41	.48
5 lbs	.09	.17	.22	.27	.32	.37	.46	.51	.60
6 lbs	.10	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.55	.61	.72
7 lbs	.11	.23	.30	.37	.44	.51	.64	.71	.84
8 lbs	.12	.26	.34	.42	.50	.58	.73	.81	.96
9 lbs	.13	.29	.38	.47	.56	.65	.82	.91	1.08
10 lbs	.14	.32	.42	.52	.62	.72	.91	1.01	1.20
11 lbs	.15	.35	.46	.57	.68	.79	1.00	1.11	1.32

PARCEL-POST ZONE RATES.

Of first importance is the question of how far the new postal service can compete with the express companies, thereby lowering rates and protecting the public from the possible tyranny of a private monopoly. The answer to this question seems to be still somewhat obscure, since we read in the New York *Times* that "the big express companies frankly confess that they do not know what effect the parcel-post will have on their business." The same paper quotes Vice-President F. F. Flagg of the American Express Company as saying: "My opinion is that the commercial interests of the country will keep on demanding increased facilities for expressing, and that the change in the postal laws will have no special effect upon the express business." "We are not afraid," declares an officer of the Adams Express Company, and Mr. Walter D. Hines, a prominent counsel for the companies, says that "we will not know for a long time" the effect of the Government's competition. He adds: "It may hurt us, or it may have an entirely different effect." It will be remembered, however, that Mr. Hines recently protested on behalf of the express companies against the Interstate Commerce Commission's order reducing express rates, on the ground that it was not fair to compel the companies to reduce their rates on the eve of the inauguration of the new parcel-post, which might materially cut into their business.

As the New York *Journal of Commerce* sees it, the Government will "monopolize the small parcels business, probably up to five or six pounds, on account of its lower rates even for the more distant zones." And as the express companies will still have a monopoly of all packages above eleven pounds, "the margin of competition will be a narrow one, and there is no reason why the express companies should be much concerned about it."

The Postal Progress League, which opposed the zone system and advocated a flat rate of five cents a pound to any part of the country, points out that the new Parcel-post Law shows a discrimination in favor of the foreigner against the citizen for distances of over a thousand miles from the seaboard. The Boston *Transcript* states the League's contention as follows:

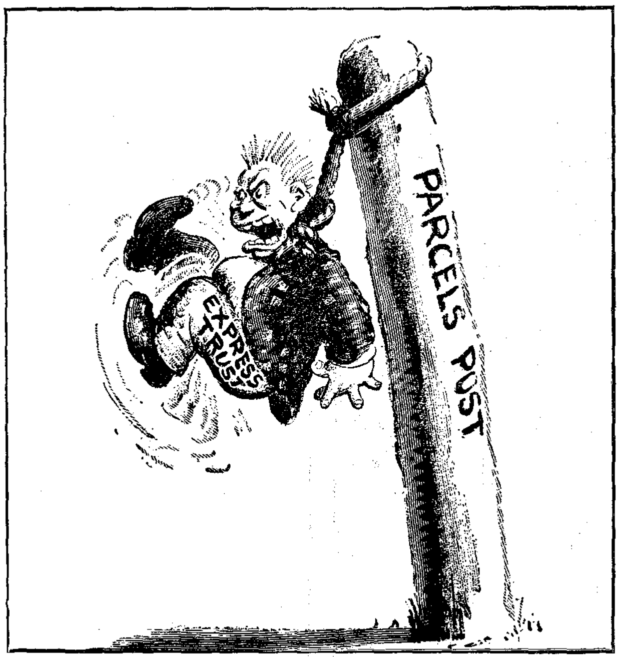
"For instance, the rate from the United States to Europe is twelve cents a pound. From Europe to and through the United States it is less than eight cents a pound. On the flat-rate basis Italy can send seven pounds to any point in this country for thirty-nine cents, and eleven pounds, the maximum, for seventy-nine cents. Our seventy-nine-cent limit only extends a thousand miles. Add four hundred more and the toll is a dollar. Another four hundred and the increment is eleven cents, while to points over 1,800 miles distant the price charged will be $1.32. It is argued that it is an injustice to our own people to make the greatest distance rate in this country larger than the flat rate to the same points from Europe. Furthermore, it is suggested that our export rate be reduced to at least eight cents a pound."

From New York to	To Send a 1-Lb. Pkg.		To Send a 10-Lb. Pkg.	
	By Prcl. Post	By Express	By Prcl. Post	By Express
Newark, N. J.	$0.05	$0.25	$0.32	$0.30
Philadelphia	.06	.25	.42	.40
Boston	.07	.25	.52	.35
Detroit	.08	.25	.62	.70
Chicago	.09	.25	.72	.75
New Orleans	.10	.30	.91	1.10
Denver	.11	.30	1.01	1.35
San Francisco	.12	.30	1.20	1.50

A COMPARISON OF RATES.

Parcel-post and express charges between New York and a city in each of the eight zones established by the new law.

In fact, the zone system seems to be the least popular feature of the new parcel-post with the editors. This system, they complain, adds a needless complexity to the mailing of packages, and also gives mail-order houses in the center of the country an advantage over those situated near the coast, by making available for them a larger territory at each rate. Not only have we hitherto had only one rate for each class of mail to all parts of the United States, but, as the New York *Evening Post* points out, the trend of post-office policy throughout the world for three-quarters of a century has been toward simplicity. The zone system "flies in the face of this tendency." "It is not easy to understand why the zone system should have been adopted at all," remarks the Buffalo *News*, "but it is possible that under opposition to it from certain quarters, notably the express companies, the compromise had to be made in order to get the bill through." While some are taking comfort from the theory that the parcel-post will benefit both the farmer and the town-dweller by promoting the direct sale of farm products to the consumer, others are worrying over the idea that it will put the country shop-keepers and the retail merchants in the small towns out of business by the great facilities it offers to the mail-order houses.



THE RIGHT POST.
—Minor in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

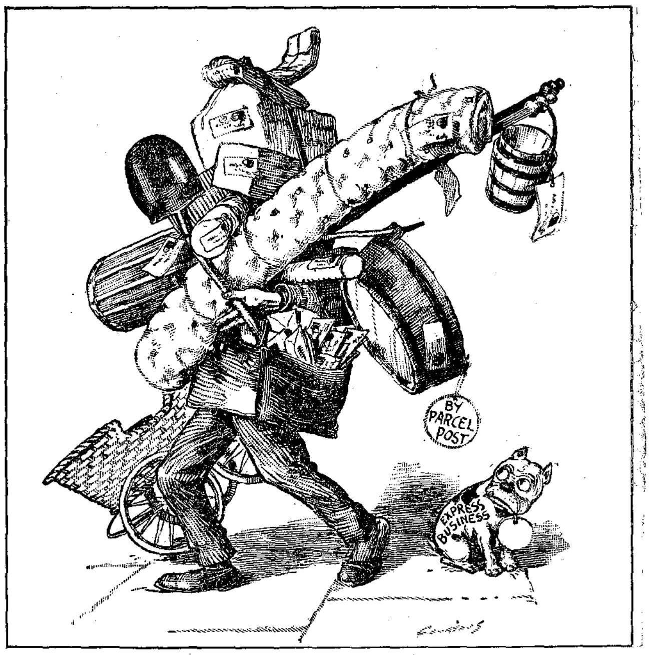
In effect, they say, Uncle Sam puts his delivery-wagon at the service of these houses. The New York *Commercial*, however, sees in the much-criticized zone system a factor that will limit this tendency.

But, as the critics of the new postal service are reminded by the Kansas City *Star*, the law which inaugurates it recognizes the experimental nature of the reform and makes special provision for changes and readjustments as the need becomes evident. A clause gives the Postmaster-General, subject to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, authority to "reform from time to time . . . the classification of articles mailable, the weight limit, the rates of postage, the zones, and other conditions of mailability under this act." A "cash-on-delivery" arrangement, we are informed, is temporarily withheld so as not to complicate the problem of getting the service started. Thus "while the service may limp at the outset, time and experience will correct its imperfections," predicts the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, and even if all the benefits expected from it do not appear at once, "they will be realized later on." "There will be no backward steps," adds the same paper; and in this connection the *Railroad Man's Magazine* points out that "forty-three foreign countries already have a parcel-post, and there is no record of any foreign country ever having discontinued such a service after having started it."

The New York *Globe* is among the papers convinced that the parcel-post is "destined to have a profound influence on the cost of living," and the Los Angeles *Tribune* argues that in addition to reducing the high cost of living to the extent of the middleman's profits it will increase production by stimulating the "back-to-the-land" movement. And in the Portland *Oregonian* we read:

> "There can be no question that, properly managed, the parcel-post can be operated more economically, at lower rates and with greater efficiency than the express business. It will reach every corner of the country, however remote, which is reached by a rural mail-carrier, while there are wide stretches of country untouched by express. By the use of stamps it will avoid the complicated and costly system of accounting used by express companies. The Post-office Department already has the organization and mechanism necessary and needs but to expand them to handle the increased business. There will remain to the express companies a large volume of business in carrying parcels exceeding the postal limit of weight and size, and in carrying goods in bulk, as well as their banking and money-order business. There will be cases where they can continue to carry parcels weighing eleven pounds or less in competition with the parcel-post. The express companies will not be driven out of business—not yet—altho it is probable that the weight limit of the parcel-post will gradually be increased until it approaches that of Germany, 110 pounds, or of Belgium, 132 pounds. . . . . . .
>
> "The parcel-post is a step even greater in importance than the postal savings-bank in making the postal service a real servant of the people, enabling them to do their business with the greatest economy and ease. It is a long stride in national cooperation."

The new system means simply the extension of the present fourth class of mail matter to permit the mailing of parcels weighing as much as eleven pounds (instead of being limited to four pounds, as at present), and the substitution of a sliding scale of rates according to distances for the flat rate of "one cent an ounce or fraction thereof." Packages mailed must not be greater in size than seventy-two inches in length and girth combined, and must carry special parcel-post stamps. They will be mailable "only at post-offices, branch offices, lettered and local-named stations, and such numbered stations as may be designated by the postmaster." Articles which may not be sent by parcel-post include intoxicating liquors of all kinds; poisons; poisonous animals, insects, or reptiles; explosives of every kind; inflammable articles, including matches; infernal machines, pistols, or revolvers; disease germs; any obscene, defamatory, or scurrilous matter now prohibited by law; live or dead animals, or birds or live poultry; raw hides or pelts; or anything having a bad odor. Books and printed matter, which belong in the third class, will not be carried at parcel-post rates.



THE DOG—"I do wonder if that's the postman!"
—Coultaus in the New York *Herald.*

WHITELAW REID

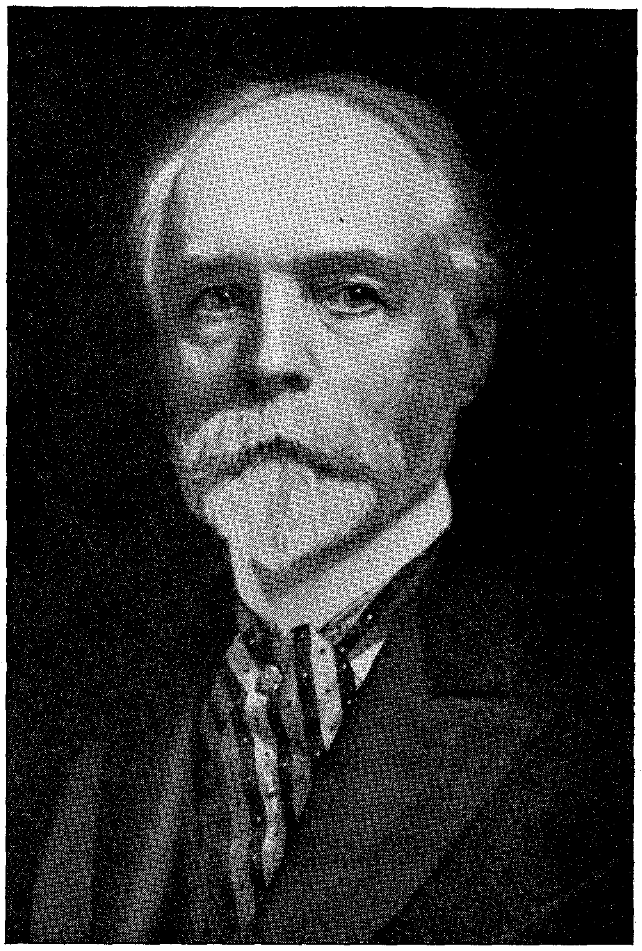
MORE THAN A TOUCH of romance appears in "the upward stride of a poor boy, born in an obscure town in Ohio, to the highest position in American journalism, to posts of the most intimate confidence in the councils of the country, and finally to the most coveted position in the American diplomatic service." So the New York *Herald* thinks, and several other newspapers agree with the New York *Evening Mail*, which declares that to-day the thing about Whitelaw Reid which most interests the people of this country is the way "his whole life ran parallel with American achievement in a great period, and exemplified American endeavor." Mr. Reid was known to the world at large chiefly as the American Ambassador to Great Britain, and, in the words of his immediate predecessor, as "by far the most experienced diplomatist in our service." Without some of the brilliant qualities of such Ambassadors as Choate, Hay, Lowell, Adams, Everett, and Irving, Mr. Reid appeared to the British public as their peer. In a leading article the London *Times* says:

> "Mr. Reid has stood the test, which is the final test for an Ambassador—the judgment of the country to which he is sent. He has abundantly upheld the great traditions of the post which, we are pleased to think, Americans regard as the blue ribbon of their diplomatic service and which a long array of statesmen, eminent for their abilities, renowned for their literary gifts, and distinguished for their social charm, have rendered illustrious."

No less grateful to American ears are the words used by the Prime Minister of England in proposing in the House of Commons that a British warship "convey the body of the late Ambassador to his native land." "Mr. Whitelaw Reid," said Premier Asquith, "brought to the discharge of the manifold and exacting duties of his office the gathered experience of a veteran in public affairs, the endowments of a mind of the highest culture, social gifts of the most genial and generous kind, keen sympathy with all the many sides of our British life, a mind always open and receptive, and the warmest of hearts."

Conspicuous as were the diplomatic posts held by Whitelaw Reid, for he was Minister to France and member of the commission which negotiated the peace treaty between the United States and Spain before accepting the British ambassadorship, many nevertheless agree with the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* that he "will be longer and better remembered as a journalist than as a diplomat." His death, notes the New York *World*, "leaves in American journalism few conspicuous men whose experience spans, as did his, all the troubled years since the anti-slavery agitation." Indeed, remarks *The Wall Street Journal:*

> "Of all that generation of personal forces, the one conspicuous figure still actively at work is Henry Watterson. The others have departed—Greeley and Henry J. Raymond, Samuel Bowles and Joseph Medill, George William Curtis and Charles A. Dana. They, in a large measure, were the embodiment of their own papers, and people read their editorial columns to find out what their individual views were. This editorial prominence has substantially disappeared. Whitelaw Reid represented that conception of the editorial idea to a certain degree, just as the late Joseph Pulitzer did."



WHITELAW REID.

Born a poor boy in rural Ohio, he died, at the age of 75, laden with wealth and honors. Great Britain gave him a state funeral in Westminster Abbey, and is sending his body home in a cruiser.

Credit is given to Mr. Reid by the New York *Evening Post* for a part in the striking rise of independent journalism in this country since the Civil War but the Springfield *Republican* is somewhat less eulogistic of Mr. Reid's journalistic career *The Republican* does not deny Mr. Reid's "marked ability, resource, and technique" as a journalist, but it declares that under him *The Tribune* "became like other papers and ceased to represent a flaming evangel." He had none of "the leadership which Greeley exhibited," but stood by his party and the established order. This service, adds *The Republican*, "was temperamentally agreeable to Mr. Reid and brought him such honors as he enjoyed."

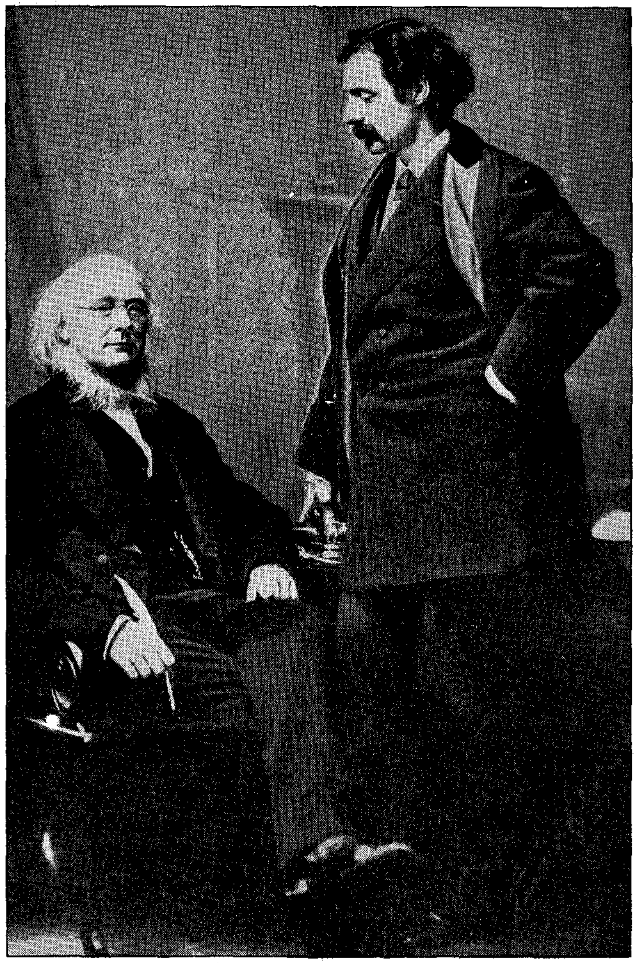
The Tribune, to which Whitelaw Reid came in 1868, and of which he acquired control in 1872, testifies in its editorial columns "to the breadth of his character, to the range of his gifts," to the inspiration needed "to make this paper what it is." Looking at his life in its largest aspect, it calls him "a diplomat of peace," in both his editorial and ambassadorial labors. The following brief account of the chief events of Mr. Reid's lifetime is condensed from *The Tribune's* sketch:

> Whitelaw Reid was born in Xenia, Ohio, October 27, 1837, and was graduated from Miami University in 1856. He taught school for one year, then purchased the Xenia *News* and edited it for three years. After supporting Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, he went to Columbus as a free-lance legislative correspondent. When the war opened he went to the front as war correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, but in 1862 went to Washington where he was employed as librarian of the House of Representatives and secretary to the military committee of the House.
>
> In 1868 he became the chief editorial writer of the New York *Tribune* under Horace Greeley, and in 1869 became its managing editor. In the 1872 campaign *The Tribune*, under his direction, supported Mr. Greeley for the Presidency. In 1872, after the death of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Reid acquired control of *The Tribune* and in the following years devoted himself to it, declining several diplomatic positions.
>
> From 1889 to 1892 Mr. Reid was Minister to France, returning to this country to become the unsuccessful candidate for Vice-President with Benjamin Harrison. In 1897 he was special Ambassador of the United States to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. At the close of the Spanish War he was one of the five United States commissioners who helped to negotiate the Treaty of Paris, and to his influence is commonly attributed our taking over the Philippine Islands from Spain. In 1892 he was special Am-

bassador at the coronation of King Edward VII. In 1905 he was appointed Ambassador to Great Britain; this post he retained until his death on December 15.

MR. MORGAN'S DENIAL OF A MONEY TRUST

"ALL THE MONEY in Christendom and all the banks in Christendom could not control money; there could be no Money Trust," declared J. Pierpont Morgan, testifying in Washington last week before the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee. Since to the popular mind Mr. Morgan and the "Money Trust" are practically synonymous, it may be assumed that nobody could speak with greater authority on this point. Yet we find some of the very papers which devote pages to reporting his emphatic testimony confessing in their editorial columns that they are still unconvinced that the Money Trust is a myth. Others, again, like the New York *Tribune*, are inclined to accept Mr. Morgan's assurance and to dismiss the idea of a Money Trust as inherently absurd. The star witness informed the committee that if he wields any great power in the world of business he does not know it and does not feel it; that he sees no menace in the system of interlocking directorates, and that "voting trusts," as a rule, result in good. He repudiates the idea that his control of directors in a number of the New York City banks give him control over these banks. His direct reference to the Money Trust is quoted as follows by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce:*



By courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

THE EDITORS OF *THE TRIBUNE*.

Horace Greeley, who founded the New York *Tribune* in 1841, associated Whitelaw Reid with himself in 1868. After the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872 "the young man in the tall tower," as Mr. Reid was then called, became editor and chief proprietor of *The Tribune* and directed its policies for the remainder of his life.

"I would rather have combination than competition. I like a little competition, but I like combination better. I would like to say something right here that I may not have a chance to say again; without control you can not do a thing. Control is the important thing. Now, you speak of a Money Trust; no man can get control of all the money. The question of control is personal as to money and credit. All the money in Christendom and all the banks in Christendom could not control money. There could be no Money Trust."

Even if a man did have the power to sway credit, Mr. Morgan went on to say, he would lose that power the moment he abused it.

The fear felt by his critics that the concentration of financial control may be a danger is seemingly not shared by Mr. Morgan. In fact, his answers to questions on this point show a state of mind miles away from that of well-known political leaders like Mr. LaFollette or Mr. Bryan. For example, after the witness had stated in answer to one of Mr. Untermyer's questions, that he and George F. Baker, as a majority of the voting trustees, name the directors of the Southern Railway, the following dialog occurred:

"Q. Don't you feel that in a sense, when it comes to issuing securities of that company and fixing the prices on which they are to be issued, you are in a sense dealing with yourselves?

"A. I do not think so. . . . . .

"Q. Do you not think it would be entirely feasible that securities of such corporations should be openly marketed and sold by competition, just as securities of the United States Government and State and city governments are sold?

"A. I do not.

"Q. Do you not think there should be some competition between the banking houses or between the original purchaser and the company?

"A. No, I should think not.

"Q. Do you think it is for the best interests of the company that it should have only one purchaser available?

"A. I think so."

And again:

"Q. Do you not realize that these voting trusts, putting into the hands of one or a few men these great systems, tends toward enormous concentration and control?

"A. No, sir.

"Q. Do you not think if, for instance, you are the voting trustee of all the systems of railroads in the United States it concentrates a great deal of control in you?

"A. No, sir, it would not. That can not be."

Mr. Morgan denied that he and Mr. Baker dominate the anthracite roads, and immediately afterward qualified his denial by saying: "I do not think we do; at least, if we do, I do not know it." This led to the following remarkable interchange:

"Q. Your power in any direction is entirely unconscious to you, is it not?

"A. It is, sir, if that is the case.

"Q. You do not think you have any power in any department of industry in this country, do you?

"A. I do not.

"Q. Not the slightest?

"A. Not the slightest.

"Q. And you are not looking for any?

"A. I am not seeking it either.

"Q. This consolidation and amalgamation of systems and industries and banks does not look to any concentrations, does it?

"A. No, sir."

Asked whether he believed in buying up competing railroads, he replied that the question was general, and that "we take each case by itself." This followed:

"Q. You were concerned, were you not, in the efforts to destroy competition between the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific through the organization of the Northern Securities Company?

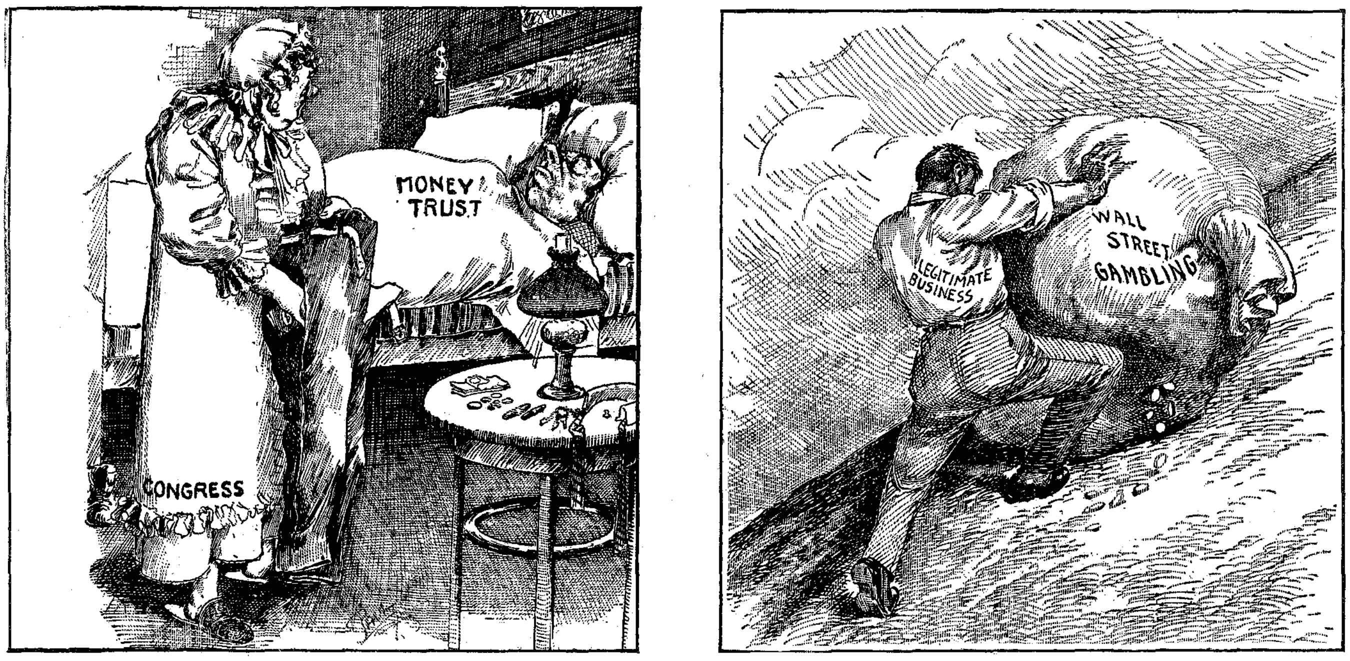
"A. I put them together.

"Q. You mean so as to do away with the then existing competition between the two lines?

"A. I suppose that was it.

"Q. Do you think that is justifiable?

"A. It depends upon each particular case by itself.



THE PROBE.
—Paul in the Jersey City *Journal*.

HIS BURDEN.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

THE DECEITFULNESS OF RICHES.

"Q. Take that particular case. What would be your justification for destroying that competition?

"A. I do not know."

The New York *Sun* is imprest by the fact that in Mr. Morgan's "highly competent judgment" the monopoly and selfish domination of the money market is not a human possibility. This paper goes on to say:

> "His frank and sometimes surprized answers to inquiries by the counsel which seemed to imply an illegitimate use of the accident of 'interlocking directorates' or a sinister system of supercontrol over funds nominally managed by fiduciary institutions ought to do a great deal to dissipate the popular misconceptions on this subject which are being so sedulously fostered for political or personal reasons."

Many papers, on the other hand, share the opinion of the New York *World* that Mr. Morgan's testimony does not alter the aspect of the facts concerning interlocking directorates laid before the committee by Mr. Scudder, a financial expert. According to Mr. Scudder's figures and charts, eighteen financial institutions in New York, Chicago, and Boston, by means of interlocking directorates, have a voice in the management of 134 corporations with an aggregate capital of $25,325,000,000. What have been referred to as the "big five" among these eighteen—Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Bank, Guaranty Trust Company, and Bankers' Trust Company—are credited with 341 directors in 112 corporations having aggregate resources of $22,245,000,000. These directorships are in banks, trust companies, insurance companies, railroads, public utility corporations, and producing and trading corporations. At the center of these ramifications, it seems, is a group of 180 men. *The World*, after pointing out that Mr. Scudder's figures have not been challenged, asks: "If these 180 men do not constitute a Money Trust, what is a money trust?"

It is often said that a money trust, if it existed, would have the power to induce a panic. In this connection it is interesting to read the following passage from President-elect Woodrow Wilson's recent speech at the annual banquet of the Southern Society:

> "They say the new Administration may disturb business, but it will not disturb business except as it disturbs the minds of business men. A panic is a state of mind. There is as much wealth in the country on the day after a panic as there was on the day before it. But the people have become excited and have called their loans. That is a natural panic.
>
> "But there are unnatural panics. And sometimes panics occur because certain gentlemen want to create the impression that the wrong thing is going to be done. I have heard that certain men can create such panics. In my ignorance of Wall Street I do not know about this. But I do know that the machinery is in existence for the creation of such panics. But I am not afraid of them. I do not believe there is any man living who dares to use that machinery to create such a panic. And if any one attempts it I promise you that I will build the gibbet for him as high as Haman's. But that is only figuratively speaking. What I will do will be to direct the attention of the people to him, and I think that they will manage to cut him to the quick. With their eyes open, the people are not going to let any man do such a thing."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MOST of them are merely editions de looks.—*Boston Transcript.*

EVERY little merger has a dissolution all its own.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WHAT a pension-list those Balkan Allies are going to have!—*Columbia State.*

WHAT is wanted in the egg market is some means of taking the age out of storage.—*New York World.*

IT cost "Uncle Joe" Cannon $3,012 to be fired, but the shot was heard all over the country.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF the Turks refuse to meet the Greeks in London, they seem unable to escape their company in Epirus.—*New York Sun.*

A HEAD-LINE announces "Tremor in South Carolina." Governor Blease has evidently set foot on his native soil again.—*New York Evening Post.*

TRULY a hard coal situation.—*Boston Transcript.*

"TURKEY will reform." What, again?—*Boston Transcript.*

THE words "wool" and "fleece" have come to be synonyms under Schedule K.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

THE suffragette who threw her shoe at the judge certainly is for the Cause with her whole sole.—*New York American.*

PERHAPS Mr. Carnegie swears off his taxes on the ground that he's an eleemosynary institution.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

ALTHOUGH one can't approve of the language of Governor Blease it would be interesting to hear him put up stove-pipe.—*Detroit News.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT says it costs him $10 a day for postage. He must be writing letters explaining how it all happened.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

FOREIGN COMMENT

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TWO AMERICAN HEROES OF THE TURKISH CHOLERA CAMP.

Major Ford, U.S.A., and Mr. Philip, First Secretary of the American Embassy, fighting the enemy that knows no armistice.

TURKEY'S ALARM AT PEACE DEMANDS

THE SUBLIME PORTE, as it was styled by the Venetian Government, seems to be trembling at the prospect of a hostile Peace Commission gathered in London. Will anything be left us in Europe, Asia, or Africa? is asked by the Turkish press. The Balkan States, complains the *Ikdam*, the leading organ of Constantinople, demand the surrender of Tchataldja, Adrianople, Janina, and Scutari. Only Constantinople is left to Turkey. It is a conspiracy, declares this paper, and it says indignantly of the harsh conditions of peace:

> "The whole movement shows that these conditions were known to the Powers before they were presented to us. That nothing was said concerning the offer to the Ottoman Government of such conditions as these certainly merits most careful consideration. It seems to me, also, as I find it exprest in some Budapest papers that I have read to-day that after this nothing is left us in Europe.
>
> "The time is not remote when the word will be spoken by each of those great Powers concerning our territory in Asia and Africa also. The effort to make us accept the above-mentioned conditions relating to European Turkey is not a good sign."

There will result from this Peace Commission, we are assured, merely a greedy division of the spoil among the Balkan kingdoms, with their ten millions of people, and the "disinterested" outside Powers. Friendless Turkey is to be gobbled up, according to these words of the *Ikdam:*

> "If, as the results of peace, not only these ten million Balkanites are to reap advantage, but every other state is to gain something from the calamity which has fallen upon us, nothing will remain of the Ottoman Empire either in Europe or in Asia or in Africa. From this it becomes evident that the Ottoman State has no friend left in Europe."

Somebody told the *Ikdam* editor that these losses would prove like the loss of Alsace and Lorraine to France, and would spur on Turkey to take the path of progress as France had been stimulated to copy progressive Germany. But the Turkish editor solemnly shakes his head and declares that the forfeited domain was not so vital to France as the Balkans are to Turkey. The loss of the Balkans is a prelude, we are told, to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire. Besides this, how will Constantinople stand the peril of a Balkan navy?

> "If Constantinople and its environs alone are left to us, we can no longer defend them. What remains will in a few years slip out of our hands. . . . . . .
>
> "After this Bulgaria and Servia will possess navies. Greece will strengthen and increase her navy, and the Ottoman State will not only be unable to defend Constantinople and its environs, but it will be impossible to defend the coast of Anatolia on the Mediterranean and the Black seas. We must hereafter have a navy equal to that of France in order to be able to defend our coast lines against two rivals. Is this possible?"

He then proceeds to show that peace founded upon such a basis as the abolition of the Turkish Empire in Europe is likely to prove pretty risky to the permanence of weak thrones like those of Ferdinand and Peter, whose dynasties can only survive by alliance with Turkey. Let us forget our hostilities, urges the *Ikdam*, unite, and stand as a phalanx against the greed of European chancelleries:

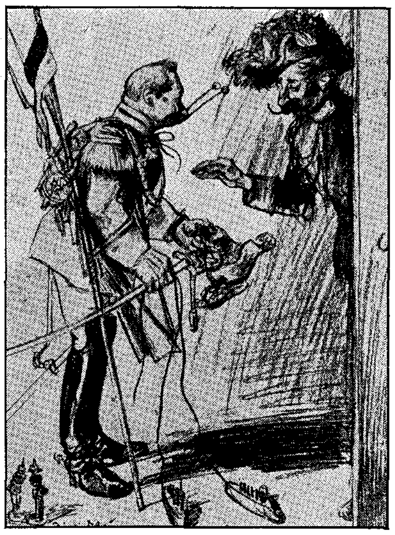
> "Will the Powers that support the Balkan States do so for a mere song? When some millions more are added to the population of those States, great rivalries will emerge and troubles arise. Very soon Europe is again in confusion. Therefore I give to Bulgaria and her allies the advice they gave to the Ottoman States, 'Let us settle terms of peace between ourselves.' I say, 'Don't leave the Ottoman State waiting in dependence on other people's intervention. Consider Stamboul impartially. For the security of your own future you can find no Power, no neighbor, that can serve your needs better than the Ottoman State. Therefore I recommend that you drop enmity and lay the foundation for a permanent alliance with the Ottoman State.' Let the Balkan States once consider, if

strong and friendly states exist in Asia, in Asiatic Turkey, what will be the political influence and the economic advantages resulting to those States themselves. I ask the special attention of Bulgarian statesmen. My object is to show that inconsiderate action that will needlessly endanger the Ottoman State is not an intelligent and logical course to pursue."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

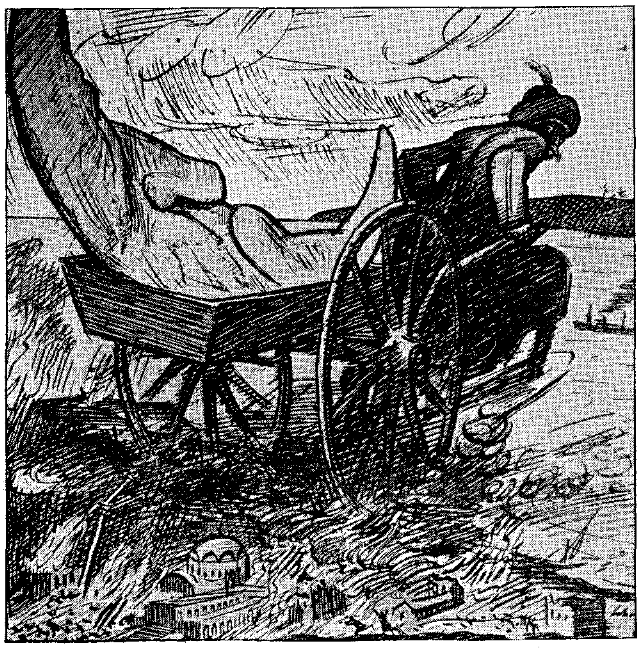
GENERAL VON GOLTZ'S DEFENSE

NO MAN connected with the Balkan War has been more abused, pilloried, and called to account for the defeat of the Turks than the accomplished German soldier, General von Goltz. He it was who reorganized the Turkish Army, he it was who armed the artillery with Krupp guns, he it was who provided the German rifles to the infantry of the Sultan. The result has now become a matter of history. The Turks have been defeated and crusht from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, so, ask his critics, who but this German doctor of armies is to blame? The cartoonists have found in him a magnificent subject for obloquy and ridicule, while the French journals of the highest character exultingly declare that the system of von Moltke, as represented by von Goltz, has been a failure in contrast to the success of the French methods as illustrated in the repeated triumphs of the Bulgarians and Servian forces, which had been trained under the French system.

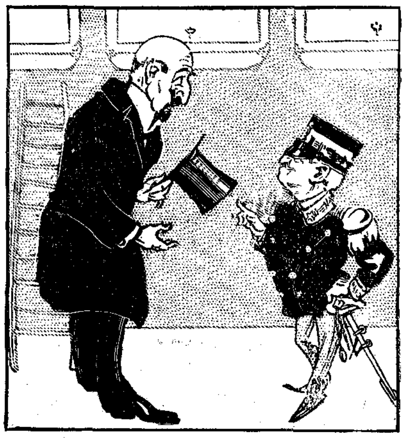
But General von Goltz has undertaken to vindicate himself and to explain that the Turkish Army was under his training for only three years. "Such a short time was quite insufficient to equip an army for the field; even if the preparation had gone on without the least interruption." He proceeds to show that he was not accountable for the fact that the Army was composed of the wrong men. To quote his words in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna):



KRUPP AGENT—"Have you decided to give us an order?"
ALLIES—"No; we are waiting for an answer from Turkey, to whom you referred us." —*Rire* (Paris).



A NEW JOB FOR MOHAMMED.
It's now time for him to take the Crescent back to Asia.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).



KING FERDINAND (to his Berlin Minister)—"Well, what success have you had in Germany?"
"I conveyed your warm thanks to von Goltz for the Turkish defeats."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

"The Turkish Army which was placed in the field against the Balkan States was but an army of raw recruits which could not be made into a real army without some actual experience in the field. Now this must be looked upon as the primary cause of the Turkish defeats. Even in the Corps d'Elite four-fifths of the men were absolutely destitute of military training. This state of things could not be changed in a moment. The criticism of the press has spoken of the rot, decay, inactivity, and stupidity of the Army organization, but this is absurd. It was not because the Army was degenerate. It was simply that the young soldiers of the Turkish Army were discouraged by the bad weather, the bad roads, and the slow means of mobilization."

The General goes into details with regard to the arrangement of the troops in the various military positions which they occupied in Thrace and Macedonia. He says that the original plan of the campaign, which he himself is supposed to have directed, was suddenly changed for reasons with which he was not acquainted. As he writes:

"What the reasons were for the change of plan, whether an exaggerated opinion of the Turkish forces or an under-estimation of the forces of the enemy, or the need and desire for an instantaneous success, or lastly, what is quite possible, diplomatic influences,—remains as yet a secret to me and to the world. We must conclude that the fundamental error of trying to achieve great things with inadequate forces was fatal. It is true that the secret of victory lies in taking the offensive, but the beginning must be regulated by circumstances."

Among the minor causes of the Turkish disasters von Goltz enumerates the natural political differences among the officers which split them in two separate parties, whose reconciliation would have taken years. Then there were the "shake-ups" or regrading operations in the Army, due to a system of favoritism which, in many instances, deprived the Army of officers of the greatest ability. Another weakness resulted from a lack of military education among the lower officers, which prevented them from understanding the disposition and work of a general staff. General von Goltz thinks that the long domestic turmoil, which had tormented the minds of the Turkish people, created the desire for rest and peace and caused a decay of military ardor.

The long, deceptive hopes of peace which had been raised by the negotiations for a treaty between Turkey and Italy also weakened the military forces of Turkey and led the Turkish Government, three weeks before the war broke out, to dismiss from the colors a whole contingent of actual service troops as well as the mobilized *redif*, or reserve division, which had been kept under arms on the idea that its service would be required to repulse a possible Italian landing.

We can not help being struck by the dignity with which the General passes over all the charges of incompetency that have been made against him, but modestly states as a balance the real evils of the Turkish military system with which he had been brought in contact during his three years of service in preparing the Sultan's Army for the field.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CONSTANTINOPLE CONSPIRACY

"NO USE to have brave armies in the field, unless you have wise counsels at home," ran the sturdy Roman proverb. The Turks appear to have neither. At the very moment their generals are being put to defeat, their cities captured, their outposts stormed, the party of "Union and Progress" at Constantinople are accused of plotting at strengthening their position by assassination and even revolution. A straw may show which way a single gust of wind blows, altho it may not have exactly the steady veracity of a weathercock, and our quotations from the Armenian press can only give us, perhaps, a vivid idea of the reign of rumor and terrifying suspicions that afflicts the public mind in Stamboul. The incident to which we refer is thus spoken of by the *Puzantion* (Constantinople), the leading organ of the Armenian population, in "A Government Statement," concerning what is styled "The Great Plot":

> "It is impossible to read without horror the Government's declaration in reference to the plot organized by the Union and Progress party. What a danger we have been exposed to while asleep! The *military authorities state that they have* proofs in their hands to the effect that the Union and Progress party had taken secret measures to bring about a forced change in the administrative régime, by throwing bombs at His Majesty, the Sultan, at the Minister of War and other Ministers, and by bringing about mutiny in the very Army which at this moment is fighting against a foreign enemy. They have tried to seduce the soldiers by accusing the present Government of having sold the country and by alleging that it is not worth while to sacrifice their lives on account of such a Government."

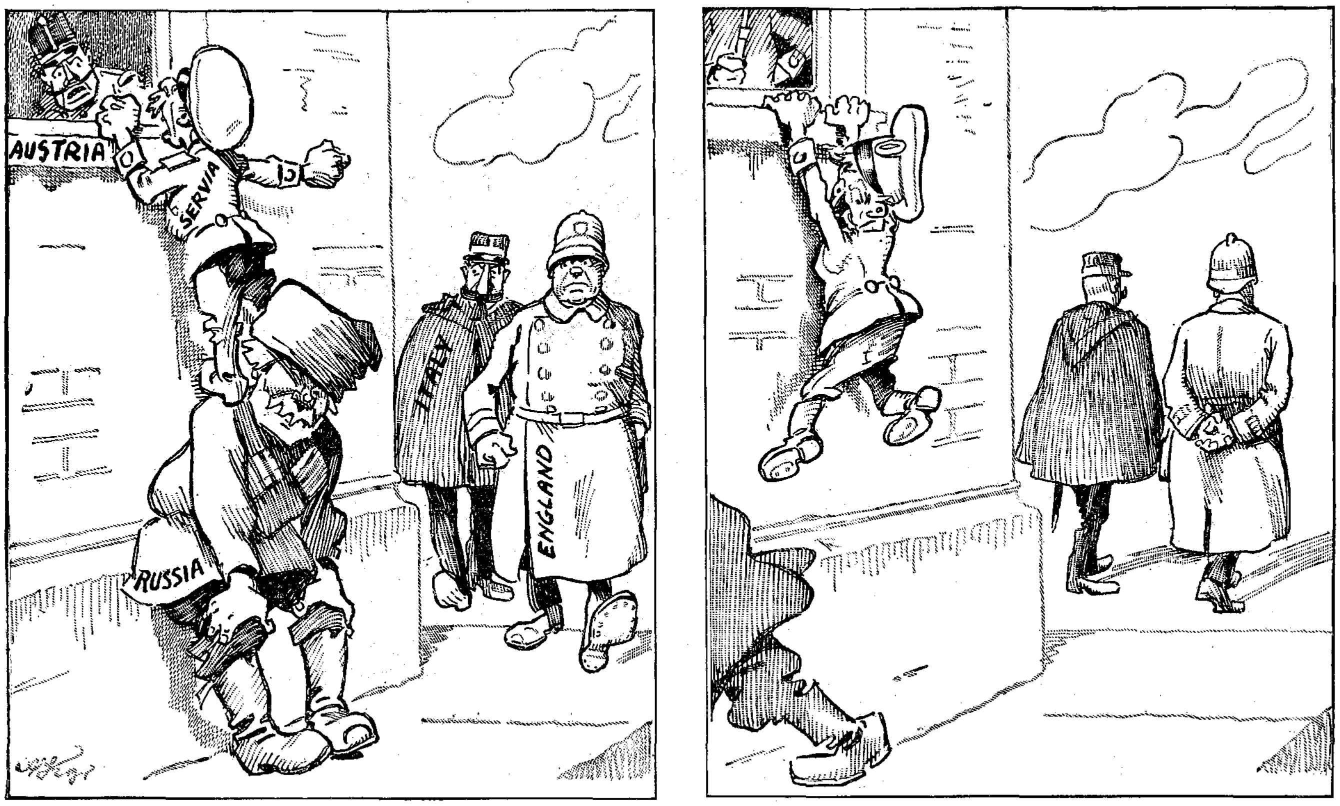
The people, says this organ, have long been afraid of the machinations of a political organization which profest to be aiming at a sound constitutional policy, which it is now attempting to change into despotic absolutism. To quote further:

> "The intention of the Union and Progress party, even from a revolutionary point of view, is to be condemned. They are found guilty of trying to found their rule on the ruins of their country. They would undertake to usurp the place of a Government defeated in war, even tho that would mean the transference of the center of power to Konia or Broussa. It appears that the public had some faint idea of these events and have lately grown afraid of disorder in Constantinople, and this fear in turn affected the foreigners and caused the arrival of foreign warships.
>
> "If the Union and Progress party were really constitutional, they would feel obliged to await the result of the war and then to conduct their campaign against the cabinet of Kiamil Pasha in a lawful manner. We hope that the cabinet of Kiamil Pasha feels its heavy responsibility, not only in protecting the country against the foreign enemy, but at the same time in taking care not to bring absolutism to the country, as happened after our defeat in the war with Russia in 1878."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY OUR FARMERS SEEK CANADA

THE "AMERICAN INVASION" of Canada about which from time to time "some one raises voice to heaven" is a meaningless phrase, says Agnes C. Laut in the Toronto *Saturday Night.* This writer is credited with being the most brilliant woman journalist in the Dominion. The railroad magnate, Lord Strathcona, styles her "a woman not only with ideas, but also with power to speak them," and she writes impatiently of those who talk as if the days had returned when "60,000 American soldiers tramped the Canadian border (in 1812) openly bent on conquest and invasion." She believes that Champ Clark and his followers think that this invasion means "the depleting of the Western Middle States" and the disappointment of the invaders, "who come back again (to the United States) in a year or two ruined, wiser, and sadder men." This Canadian journalist has been asked at Washington "to write an account of the American families who fail to make good in the Canadian Northwest." But she has been unable so far to discover any such failures. She outlines in the following terms the general experience of the American immigrant in the Dominion:

> "The average Middle West American sells his farm in Iowa, or Nebraska, or Wisconsin for from $75 to $150 an acre. Then he comes to Canada and homesteads a quarter section for each

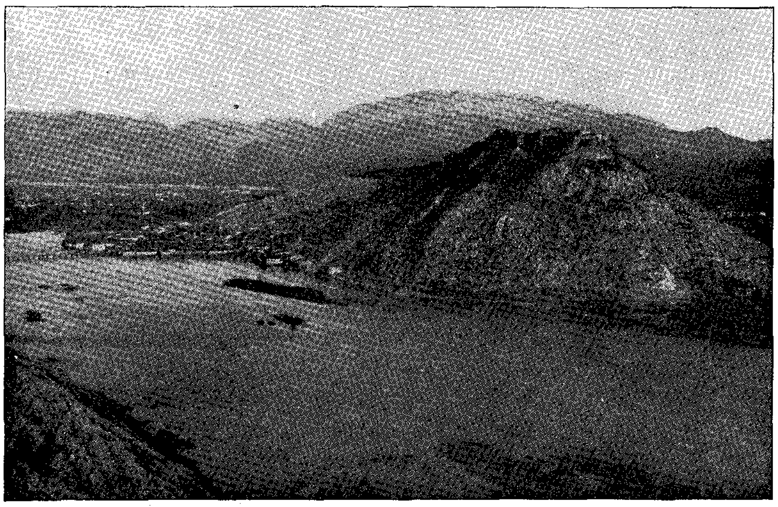


SERVIA AND THE TRIPLE ENTENTE.

They helped him up—the fact is plain——but will they help him down again?

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

adult male of the family. His capital gives him facilities for machinery, fencing, and building; and if he sells at all, it is usually to an Englishman, at from $25 to $50 an acre—giving back his original capital intact and multiplied by from ten to fifty. That man doesn't go back tourist or prairie schooner. If he goes back at all, he goes back Pullman, to act as an agent to bring more settlers. I know two brothers in a settlement of Alberta, whose success with 640 acres has practically led to the coming of 9,650 people from their home State. 'Even if we don't invest one dime,' said an Iowa German to me, 'and have to job round to earn the money to put up our first shack and fences, at the end of the homesteading we can sell for at least $20 an acre; and if you will tell me an easier way for a young single man to save and clear $3,200 in three years, I would like to know it. Why, when I tell the boys back home that we can get such land for nothing, they will hardly believe it. It's so dead easy that it is too dead easy. Some of us are so sure of our $3,000 at the end of homesteading that we plaster a mortgage on our land for living expenses, when we should be hustling out in the railway construction camps or going into the lumber camps for the winter. Why, I have earned $3 a day ever since I struck the country, just drilling wells for settlers; and if I could not do that, I could get $2.50 a day in the lumber camps, or $3.50 to $4.50 a day teaming on railway construction.' "



SCUTARI, WHICH DEFIED MONTENEGRO.

It lies among fortified hills which the Montenegrins could not take. They hope the Peace Conference will give them what they could not win by force.

The American complaint about the failure of the farmer from Nebraska or Wisconsin is sufficiently answered, says Miss Laut, by the above instance of success. But how is this inroad of Yankees taken by Englishmen? She replies to this question in very decided terms:

"When the Englishman uses the term 'American invasion,' it usually implies dire damage to the Empire; subversion of monarchy; pestiferous democratic poison, as *The Saturday Review* would say; 'Canada becoming an adjunct of the United States,' as the astute (?) Mr. Taft put it; and we are told that to counteract the influence of Americans, we must pour in British settlers fast as the sluiced cubic inches of an irrigation ditch. These fears are all long-range. No man but Taft down in Washington, or the *Saturday Review* editor over in London, could cherish such pure bogies. . . . . . .

"Rather than criticize 'the American invasion,' the English long-range critic should really commend it; for it is paving the way for English development, which is following fast as the United States schemes are put on an investment basis. There need be no fear of 'Americanizing' as long as the pure Canadian spirit is rampant as at present."

This keen Canadian writer then comes to the main point of her article. Englishmen are not pioneers, but investors. The American buys to sell after he has improved a piece of property. The Englishman buys such property for the sake of the interest he receives on his money. Thus we read:

"These English howlers about 'the American invasion' seem ignorant of the fact that English settlers never have been and never will be pioneers. The pathfinder, the trail-maker, the chopper, the axman, the shovel stiff must always break the way, and this the American settler, who is a born pioneer, does. Kootenay, Klondike, Cobalt, the hinterlands of Peace River, of Athabasca, of North Saskatchewan, of the Upper Thompson and Nechaco in British Columbia have all been discovered, explored, exploited by the American and Canadian pioneer first. Then the English settler comes as colonist or capitalist to stay. The American pioneer glories in going ahead penniless to match his wits against fate, risks his years and his health on a chance of making $10,000 out of nothing. The Canadian settler goes in only when he is sure he can make $2 out of $1; but the Englishmen, like a wary trout on the bite, will only come in when he sure of a percentage interest on investment.

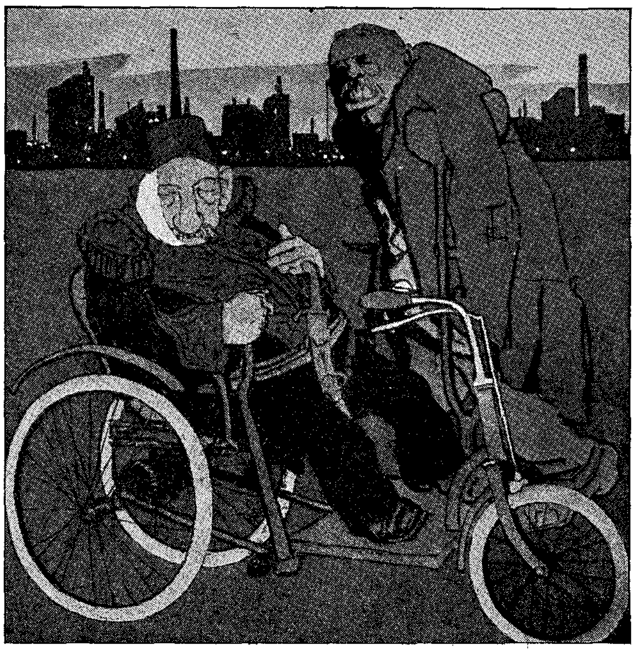
"Despite the loud outcry about 'American invasion,' you may set it down as a fact that, if there were not 800,000 Americans frontiering it and pioneering it, there would not be 800,000 British settlers coming in behind them as permanent, plodding, long-staying colonists."

The real undesirables who seek a living in Canada are the off-scourings of the English leisured class who have lived at home on the outskirts of aristocratic circles and wish to share on nothing a year the life described in his memoirs by Lord Rossmore—an Irish peer with acres of farmland and a comfortable rent-roll. Of such immigrants Miss Laut writes:

"Then there is the type who comes out to farm, playing polo. A lot of these are now paying $40 an acre for raw fruit land in British Columbia for which any Canadian or American would pay only $15 or $20. There are the type of women coming out to earn a living in evening dress. I have a friend in Vancouver whose maid paid her entire month's wages in duty on a Christmas present. When the parcel was opened it contained an elaborate evening dress.

" 'Oh, doctor,' said a young fellow in a hospital, 'don't tell me this arm will never play tennis again?'

"The question, not the crippled arm, was pathetic. We could not answer. Tennis did not mean to us what it did to him. To him, it was the line of demarkation between the man behind a desk and the man behind a counter; and he clung to it as a Hindu does to caste. To us tennis was but a recreation from the zest of the bigger game of life.



SULTAN—"Well, Roosevelt, we seem to be in about the same fix!" —*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

"I think, too, of another family so certain of the superiority of all things English to things Canadian, that they used to send 'home' for their brooms and lamp chimneys, etc., when both could have been bought at a mountain town not five miles away. . . .

"It is not 'an American invasion' the West fears, but the dumping in her bread line of those who failed 'to make good' before coming to Canada."

UNSETTLED PORTUGAL

NO LITTLE ANXIETY over the condition of the new Republic of Portugal is felt by its friends, and especially by Portuguese citizens who have expected a great many improvements in the condition of the country under Republican régime and have failed to see them materialize. Angel Marvaud says in the *Questiones Diplomatiques et Coloniales* (Paris) that it is both the interest and the sincere sympathy which Frenchmen feel for Portugal that lead him to point out without attempt at concealment the dangers which threaten the Republic. "If Portugal," says this writer, who is a specialist on Portuguese domestic affairs, "continues much longer on her present course, she is likely to be confronted by the direst catastrophe." He points out first of all the terrible instability of the Government:

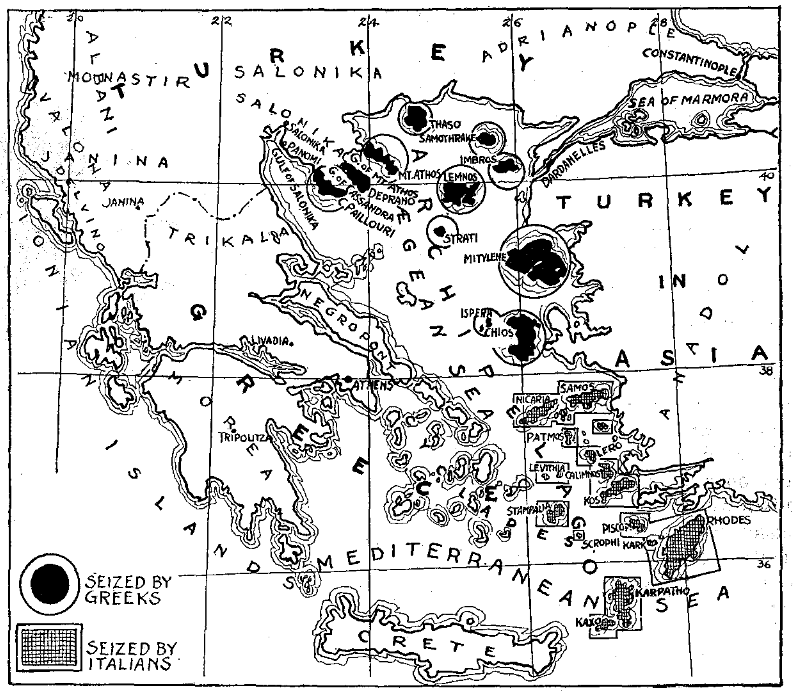
> "Between October 11, 1911, and October 12, 1912, no less than three cabinets have succeeded each other at Lisbon, and this ministerial instability is the plainest proof of the incompetence of the Portuguese ministries and the impossibility of keeping peace among the parties, while at the same time the gravity of the present circumstances would naturally impose such peace upon them as an absolute necessity.
>
> "In this regard the new régime does not appear to have profited in any way from the lessons of the monarchy. The same miserable intrigues still prevail, the same base ambitions among politicians, the same bitter hatred between individuals who, nevertheless, profess to be inspired by a common ideal. While they were in the opposition the Republicans were brave and strong as a parliamentary party. To-day they show themselves as incapable as their adversaries were of working out any of the reforms promised to the country."

This writer then proceeds to the details of the present inquietude which reigns throughout Portugal. He tells us of a discovery of a plot fomented by the extreme Republicans at Oporto. These gentlemen thought the present Government did not move fast enough. He tells how the father of Afonso, head of the Democratic party, was recently forced to draw his revolver on leaving the Parliament house amid a shower of stones. He describes scenes in which fisticuffs reigned in the Chamber during a dispute concerning the sentence passed upon certain conspirators against the State. Then he dwells upon the monarchical risings which resulted in the random arrests which crowded with prisoners the forts of Lisbon and the ships of war anchored on the Tagus. Amid the confusion the Secretary of the British legation and his wife were arrested, and an English lady was imprisoned at Lisbon, and only the strongest protests of the British Government secured her release.

> "These facts point to the conclusion that the new régime, torn asunder by the dissensions of its own party, is no longer certain as to what weapon it can rely upon in confronting its enemies. Nor is its alarm unfounded. Never before, even in the most critical moments of the monarchy, has Portugal found itself entangled in more serious difficulties. One of these difficulties is that, in spite of the changes in name and in method, the political world of Portugal, as far as we have examined it, does not appear to have been sensibly ameliorated. A great number of secret committees and the influence of *carbonarii* in the councils of the Government all point to a certain preponderance of revolutionary power. The present ministry lies at the mercy of these organizations, and no government has made a louder boast of democracy while at the same time having recourse to the most tyrannical proceedings."

Dr. Marvaud speculates upon the final outcome of this state of things. The aristocracy has forsaken Portugal and is spending money in other countries. The capitalists, while not deserting Portugal in person, have placed their funds in secure foreign investments. While the noble and the rich are thus giving Portugal up, is there any hope of a Royalist revival through the working classes? Not without financial and diplomatic aid from abroad, thinks this writer.

A brighter picture, however, is presented by the Paris *Temps*, which prints a sixteen-page folio illustrated review of the present condition of Portugal from a political, commercial, agricultural, and colonial standpoint. The writer of this optimistic article has evidently taken great pains to assure himself of the facts and figures in the case. Nor does he conceal from his readers the difficulties which the new Government has had to encounter in the risings of the Royalists, the financial confusion in which the monarchy left the treasury, and the labor strikes, which caused at one time so much anxiety. But he dwells impressively on the real loyalty of the Portuguese people to the ideals of the Republic and concludes:



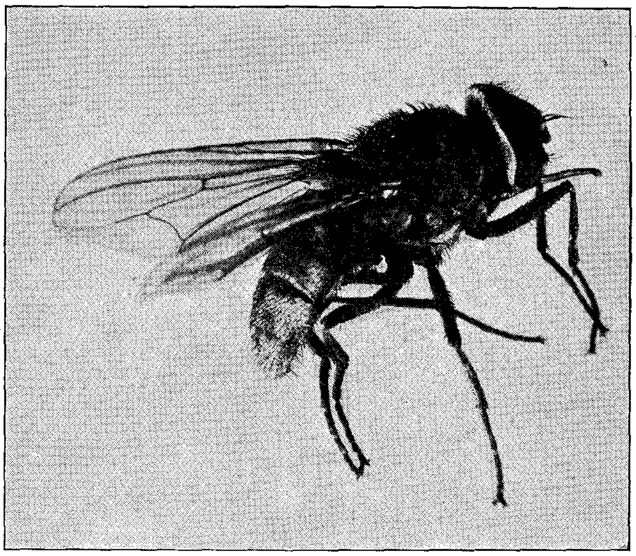
ISLANDS AND PENINSULAS TURKEY HAS LATELY LOST.

> "In a few months the revolutionary movement showed itself to be one of the most fruitful that history has had to record. The men who represent the Government exhibited a really prodigious activity. In a few months, by a series of laws, decrees, and regulations of a political, economic, social, and educational character, the former régime was absolutely swept away and Portugal took rank among the democracies of the world. Since then there have been many vicissitudes in the history of the Portuguese Republic. But in the very moment when one might believe that the people so severely tested by consecutive disasters had lost faith in the Republic, the town of Lisbon, on hearing of the incursion of the Royalists in the North, aroused itself to a man with a magnificent burst of enthusiasm. The people and the army united for the defense of the Republic. And thus in less than two years the Republic has succeeded not only in satisfying the consciences but even in gaining the hearts of those who henceforth will be its faithful adherents. The tendency of the elements now predominating in the Government of the Republic is to maintain the middle course between the reactionaries and the violent demagogs. This course of action can not fail to enlist in the services of the new régime all the moderate and conservative forces of the Portuguese nation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

INFANTILE PARALYSIS FROM FLY-BITES

A SIGH OF RELIEF may often have escaped readers of the ravages of the deadly tsetse fly of Central Africa, and of the terrible "sleeping sickness" transmitted by its bite, as they have thought of the freedom of our country from such scourges. They will be astonished and possibly terrified to learn that we harbor in our stables a near relative of the tsetse, of blood-sucking habits, which transmits a disease no less to be feared than the lethargy of Uganda. This insect is the common stable-fly or *Stomoxys calcitrans*, and the disease is acute poliomyelitis, commonly called "infantile paralysis." The discovery that this fly is responsible for the spread of poliomyelitis, hitherto unexplained, is due to an investigation set on foot by the Massachusetts Board of Health and carried on largely in Harvard University. Says *The Harvard Alumni Bulletin* (Boston, November 20):



From "The Harvard Alumni Bulletin," Boston.

THE FLY THAT SPREADS INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

Stomoxys Calcitrans. (Seven times the natural size.)

"The investigation aimed to determine whether there were any insects whose habits fitted in with the distribution of the disease, both in time and place, as shown by the tabulations of the cases by the State Board of Health. Study of the cases showed that they occurred during the summer and early autumn, growing more frequent after the middle of the summer, and lasting until well on toward cold weather. There were so many isolated cases that contact was soon seen to be an improbable mode of transmission.

"The investigators turned, therefore, with some confidence to the theory of an insect carrier. Starting from a complete list of the biting, blood-sucking, and household insects which by their habits seemed suited to carry infection, their first step was to eliminate all those which did not satisfy these conditions. Such insects as fleas and bed-bugs were ruled out because many cases of infantile paralysis occurred in households where these insects are unknown, and the scattering occurrence of the disease did not agree with the non-traveling habits of these insects. Others that cause painful bites were ruled out, since histories of such bites were not obtained in the majority of cases. By such reasoning it was possible tentatively to eliminate all insects except one, the common stable-fly. This insect seemed to satisfy all the conditions made by the distribution of the cases, so that a strong probability was established that the stable-fly is the means by which infantile paralysis is carried from one person to another.

"The next step was to see by experiment whether the disease could be transmitted by this insect, under conditions which could be absolutely controlled. . . . The results have shown that it can.

"Monkeys were first infected with the disease by injection and then allowed to be bitten by stable-flies. After the necessary interval these flies were allowed to bite other monkeys. . . . After they were bitten by flies which had bitten other monkeys already infected, they exhibited all the symptoms of the disease in six cases out of twelve. This established the fact that the disease could be carried by these insects.

"No principle, however, is regarded as scientifically established until it has been confirmed through repetition of the experiments by other observers. Accordingly at the request of Dr. Rosenau, Drs. Anderson and Frost, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Washington, working on the basis of the facts attained at the Medical School, repeated the experiment and proved that the disease which developed in monkeys bitten by infected stable-flies was infantile paralysis by injecting another set of monkeys with a culture from the monkeys bitten by the flies. Thus the proof that the fly carries the virus of the disease is complete."

The stable-fly, which has thus proved so dangerous, is much like the house-fly, to which it is closely related and for which it is frequently mistaken. It differs, however, in habits, structure, and distribution. The adult fly, we are told, feeds exclusively on blood, biting various animals, and, less commonly, human beings. Cattle and horses are particularly pestered by them during late summer, and hence the flies are more common in the country, or near stables or barns in cities or towns. Under ordinary conditions, however, the fly occurs almost everywhere. We read further:

"Altho the flies are found near human habitations, they do not enter houses so commonly as does the ordinary house-fly, but rather remain in open and sunny places, except when attracted elsewhere to feed. Their normal food consists of the blood of mammals, and during its lifetime each fly feeds every two or three days, perhaps oftener, upon some warm-blooded animal. The habit of this insect of staying out of doors in good weather has given rise to the popular tradition that house-flies bite before a rain, which is based upon the fact that at such times the stable-fly is more apt to come indoors. It bites more commonly, however, out of doors and in bright, sunny weather. It has been known to bite sometimes at night near an electric light.

"The stable-fly appears early in the spring and becomes much more abundant after midsummer, and persists in considerable numbers late into the fall, after the house-fly has begun rapidly to disappear.

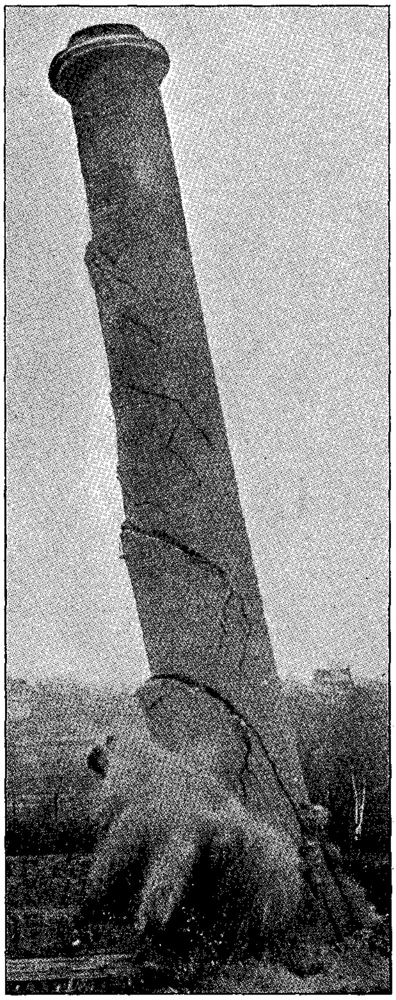
"Both sexes are blood-suckers and become greatly swollen when allowed to feed unmolested. When thus engorged they remain sluggish for a time and are apt to rest with the wings somewhat more widely spread apart than the house-fly, and with the body more distinctly elevated.

"If one of the flies is closely examined from above as it rests in this position, the proboscis can be seen projecting horizontally like the tip of a fine black pin directly forward from the lower edge of the head. Viewed from the side, the proboscis is seen to emerge from the lower side of the head and then bend forward at right angles for a distance about the height of the head, in shape somewhat like a bayonet. When sucking blood the proboscis is straightened so that it projects directly downward from its attachment to the head. Since in the house-fly, when it is at rest, the mouth parts never project so as to be visible from above, the two species can be thus distinguished. . . .

"The control of the stable-fly will probably prove as difficult as that of the house-fly, and its eradication is obviously impossible. The ordinary fly-traps and sticky fly-papers which have proved so useful in dealing with the house-fly are of no practical benefit in combating the stable-fly, since it is not attracted to the resinous coating of the paper, nor, since its only food in the adult condition is the blood of living animals, can it be tempted into traps. The 'coming and going' fly-traps devised by Professor Hodge, however, will undoubtedly catch large numbers of *Stomoxys* if attached to the doors and windows of stables and barns. The most important control must undoubtedly depend upon the fact that the species develops in manure, decaying grass cuttings, etc. To take care of these in such a way as to prevent the stable-fly from breeding in them is a very difficult matter. Nevertheless it should be possible to develop methods which will greatly reduce the number of breeding places for this fly, which is now known to be so dangerous to human beings."

HOW A BRICK CHIMNEY FALLS—The accompanying snapshot of a tall factory chimney obeying the call of gravitation is both interesting and instructive. In taking down such a chimney it is customary to cut away the masonry just above the base and insert wooden wedges and timbers. These are usually covered with some inflammable material, so that the whole underpinning can be set on fire and allow the chimney to topple over. This we are told by a writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, December 7), who goes on to say:

> "When a well-built chimney falls from this cause the motion begins at the bottom and the top drags back, like the tip of a whip when it is swung quickly. This effect of inertia finally results in the breaking of the chimney long before it reaches the ground. At the razing of a chimney near Newark, N. J., recently, the photographer of *The Evening News* of that city was lucky enough to get the accompanying picture of the chimney just as it was beginning to break. The picture is an unusual illustration of certain principles of applied mechanics which students sometimes find it difficult to grasp, and may prove of interest to instructors in engineering schools."



Courtesy of "The Engineering Record," New York.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

A lucky snapshot of a factory chimney at the instant of collapse.

GENESIS OF THE PHONOGRAPH—An interesting anecdote of Edison's invention of the phonograph appears in *The American Exporter*. Says this paper:

> "Long before Thomas A. Edison had become widely famous, in other words, when in 1877 he was engaged in developing and improving the telephone, he noticed that in the transmitter, which has since borne his name, when the voice was directed against the face of the disk the vibrations would cause the pin attached to prick his fingers or indent any soft substance held near it. He stored this fact away in his mind, but it suggested nothing of special interest to him. Even before that time he had perfected an invention for the automatic repetition of telegraph messages, consisting of an apparatus by means of which the dots and dashes of the original message were recorded in a series of indentations on the strip of paper which afterward could be fed into a sending machine, and thus the famous inventor recorded another link unconnected but important. An assistant of Edison, in speaking about the talking-machine, once said: 'I remember that Edison had been working at his bench in the laboratory nearly all day, silent for the most part. Quite suddenly he jumped up and said with some excitement, "By George, I can make a talking-machine!" Then he sat down again and drew the designs of his proposed machine on a slip of yellow paper. I don't think it took above ten minutes altogether.' A model of this machine was made within thirty-six hours at a cost of $8.
>
> "It was fitted with tin foil, and Mr. Edison, turning the handle, spoke into the mouthpiece the nursery rime beginning 'Mary had a little lamb.' Then he set the recorder back to the starting place and again turned the cylinder. To the astonishment and even awe of everybody the machine began to repeat in a curious metallic but distinct voice, 'Mary had a little lamb.' "

THE "STRANGE VOICES" OF THE DEAF

IT IS OFTEN POSSIBLE to recognize deafness by an odd or unnatural quality of the voice. This is especially the case with those deaf from birth, who have been taught to speak without the natural aid of their own ears. It is generally assumed that this is due either to actual impairment of the voice, connected in some way with the defective hearing, or to the fact that the speaker has been unable to use his powers of imitation as normal learners do. We are told by A. J. Story, an English expert, writing in *Volta* (Washington, December), a magazine devoted to teaching the deaf to speak, that this "unearthly" tone of the deaf is due, not directly to these reasons, but to defective teaching. The deaf child, having his attention wrongly directed to his larynx as the chief organ of speech, overstrains it and so produces an unnatural voice-quality. Says Mr. Story, in substance:

> "Theoretically, from the standpoint of physiology, there is no reason that the voices of deaf children should be inferior in quality to those of children who hear. The motive power, or the breathing apparatus, is precisely similar in both cases; so also is the mechanism for vibrating the column of air issuing from the lungs, and so, too, are the cavities of the mouth and pharynx that add resonance to the voice as produced in the larynx.
>
> "It is, therefore, not in the construction of the vocal organs themselves that we must look for the causes of the 'strangeness' of the voices of the deaf, so often remarked upon by those who hear them speak. It follows, then, that the defect we seek to trace must be in the *manner* in which these essential organic endowments are used.
>
> "Physiologically, the production of voice may be said to be the outcome of the harmonious working of three distinctive sets of organic mechanism—the lungs, the larynx, and the cavities above the larynx. These in their order afford the motive power, the vibratory character, and the resonance of the voice.
>
> "For the purposes of voice development in the deaf child, the teacher should be intimate with the working of each one of these three pieces of organic construction. It is to be feared that too often he focuses the major part of his attention on the middle one of the three, which happens to be the one least subject to his control, the most delicate in formation, and the most liable to improper action by deaf children.
>
> "By their excessive attention to the larynx, teachers often induce in their pupils a superconsciousness of the working of the vibratory equipment. Superconsciousness in the exercise of any bodily function is bad, and in the cultivation of voice in deaf children it is fatal. The larynx should work easily, naturally, and practically unconsciously.
>
> "The teacher striving to develop voices of natural tone in his deaf pupils, instead of directing all his energies to the larynx, would undoubtedly be better if he considered more the upper and lower of the three functions that contribute to voice—breathing and resonance. The organs of these are fairly within his control, and also from their nature are far more capable of self-control by the learner than are the number of the vibrations of his vocal cords or the strength of those vibrations. Our experience leads us to believe that in the majority of cases of inferior voices in deaf children the first suggestion of superconsciousness came not from within, but from without. In other words, the teacher, not having properly understood the delicate nature of the vocal instrument, yet in a doubtless kindly effort to ease the work of the child, had endeavored to suggest to him

what was required in such a manner as to give him an exaggerated idea of the part the larynx should play in voice, leading to strain and constriction rather than to ease and freedom in its use.

"No voice can be satisfactory unless it be the result of the *natural* working of the three physiological agents involved. The work of the teacher of the deaf is, therefore, to interpret the stimulus that in the hearing child suggests voice to those who can not receive that stimulus in its manifestation of sound. That is his specialty.

"The conclusion of the whole matter is this: The development of voice in the deaf must become a far more natural process than it now often is. That this is easily possible there can be no doubt. But before it can come about, the position of each of the three contributory agents to voice production must be understood, in their proper relation one to another, by the teacher."

CAR-FERRIES NOT FOR THE CHANNEL

THE TRANSPORTATION of whole trains by car-ferry for considerable distances is growing more common. It is contemplated, altho not yet carried out, between Key West and Havana, and a twenty-five mile ferry from North Germany to Denmark is operated safely. On the other hand, the ferrying of the Boston-Washington through expresses around New York has been abandoned—because of its danger, says the daily press, altho possibly the crowded condition of New York harbor was the objectionable feature here. At any rate, there is no disposition to try the plan on the English Channel, and he who desires a trip on a through car from London to Paris will have to wait for the long-talked-of Channel Tunnel. This we are assured by a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, November 16), who, after describing one of the huge new German car-ferries, goes on to say:

"It may be asked why, while we are waiting for the building of a tunnel under the Straits [of Dover], we do not adopt vessels of this kind to enable passengers and freight to avoid transshipment. It is because, in the first place, the difficulties in this instance would be much greater, the sea being frequently extremely rough between Calais and Dover, and the crossing of vessels loaded on deck with trains weighing many tons would often present serious dangers. And in the second place the considerable difference of level due to the tide in Channel ports makes the problem of the embarkation of a whole train on the rails almost insoluble. To avoid the difficulty it would be necessary to load the vessel in the interior of a closed basin or lock; and then the time necessary to pass through the gates into the harbor would greatly exceed that required by present methods. Moreover, while the vessels now crossing the Straits of Dover are rapid packets making more than twenty knots, the very construction of the ferry-boats, large and heavy, makes high speed impossible for them. Loss of time would result, which would be particularly disagreeable for the passengers, especially in bad weather. The ferry-boat has not, therefore, any eventual application along this line, and it is only by building a tunnel that we may hope for a notable gain of time in crossing from Paris to London. And altho on the English side public opinion, formerly hostile, would appear recently to have been won over to the idea of the tunnel, the solution is certainly not near as yet, and it would seem that we may not look, for a long time, for any notable shortening of this journey."—*Translation made for* The Literary Digest.

SPARKLESS WIRELESS

THE CRACKLING, snapping spark-discharges that characterize the present types of wireless telegraphy may soon become things of the past, and the operation of a wireless apparatus may be hereafter noiseless. This will be the case if there is general adoption of improvements devised by a French inventor, Béthenod by name. The patents on which his system depends have not yet been published, but we are assured by the editor of *L'Illustration* (Paris, November 23), from which the paragraphs below are translated, that the inventor holds high rank among French engineers, and that the claims made for his devices are likely to be more than substantiated when we know the details. Meanwhile the paper just named explains as follows the principles on which the improvements are based:

"The antenna is at all times more or less charged with electricity, like all bodies that surround us. This electricity is in a state of equilibrium with that of the atmosphere.

"If, by means of a special electric machine, we disturb this state of balance, the electricity of the antenna undergoes oscillations or vibrations, which, reacting on the ether in which all bodies are immersed, give rise to hertzian waves in space.

"The hertzian wave engendered by each oscillation is analogous to a water-wave presenting a trough between two crests. It is propagated through space with the same speed as light, . . . and after having traveled a greater or less distance it dies away just as a sound-wave does.

"The distance between two adjacent crests of the wave, that is, between its two ends, constitutes the 'wave-length.' . . . Like a tuning-fork, each antenna, according to its length and its electric characteristics, vibrates in a way of its own and gives out waves of determinate length.

"Now, a special agreement is necessary between the vibratory form belonging to the antenna and that of the impulses that are sent to it to keep it in vibration.

"Let us try to make a comparison. When we put a pendulum in motion, it follows the usual law, making each of its oscillations, large or small, in the same time; and this time varies from one pendulum to the other with the length of the suspension. To keep up a regular oscillation we must give the device rhythmic impulses. . . . It is practically the same with the antenna.

BÉTHENOD, INVENTOR OF "SPARKLESS WIRELESS."

"In other words, suppose that the wave given out by an antenna is, for example, a kilometer [⅝-mile] long. Calculation . . . shows that this antenna has a vibratory speed of one three-hundred-thousandth of a second; that is to say, it performs 300,000 oscillations per second. The impulses that we send to this antenna should succeed each other with the same rhythm. This result may be obtained by using an alternating current of a frequency of 300,000 periods, that is to say, itself producing 300,000 oscillations per second.

"Let us now consider a wave-length of 10 kilometers. The vibratory rapidity is now only 1-30,000 of a second. The antenna will require a current producing only 30,000 oscillations.

"There are two ways of establishing a wireless station:

"1. Antenna of great wave-length, requiring a current of relatively small frequency;

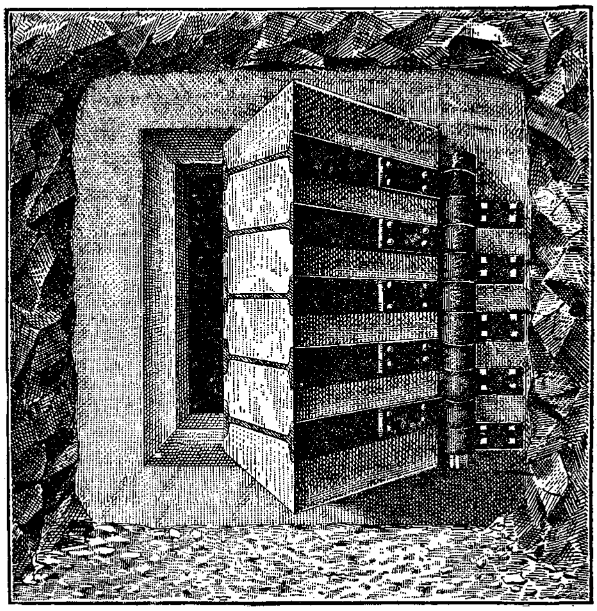
"2. Antenna of small wave-length, requiring a current of formidable frequency.

"Hitherto we have been obliged to depend on the second system. The wave-length, in fact, depends almost exclusively on the length of the antenna. Now, no matter what the arrangement of this may be, no matter what the number of wires, the wave-length obtained can not be more than seven or eight times the length of one wire. The wave-length of the Eiffel Tower does not exceed two kilometers. A wave-length of 10 kilometers would require an antenna about 1,500 meters [nearly a mile] long. Such antennæ demand considerable space and a great number of towers; they cost so much that they have been very little used.

"At present the antennæ most used have a wave-length of not more than 4 to 5 kilometers, and employ high-frequency currents, which it is hard to produce under favorable conditions. Ordinary industrial alternating currents have a frequency of 50 periods per second. There have been built, especially for wireless telegraphy, machines giving a frequency as high as 100,000 or even 200,000 oscillations per second. These machines, rotating at enormous speeds (sometimes 20,000 revolutions a minute) are delicate, irregular, and inefficient.

"The difficulty has been avoided by using the spark. An alternating current of small frequency may . . . act on a condenser to produce a series of oscillations manifesting themselves as sparks, and sometimes exceeding a million a second. . . . This gives excellent results, but has inconveniences which the new Béthenod system obviates."

Béthenod has succeeded in increasing the length of the electric wave given off by an antenna, without lengthening the antenna itself. This he does by including induction coils, so arranged that their use does not involve the loss of energy. With this new form of antenna he uses a new generator, producing a current of double phase, which is sent directly to the antenna, all sparks and intermediary devices being suppressed. A very great simplification thus results. With the new sparkless apparatus it becomes also much easier to tune the transmitter to the receiver, thus facilitating selective transmission. It is also asserted that, with the new machine, the problem of wireless telephony becomes easy of solution.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



A DOOR BUILT TO DEFY DYNAMITE.

The two-ton concrete door in the Catskill Aqueduct Tunnel.

A TWO-TON DOOR—A door of reinforced concrete weighing two tons is one of the features of the new Catskill aqueduct by which mountain water is to be brought to New York. This heavy door is not a valve intended to withstand water-pressure, but is a protection against the possible explosion of dynamite stored behind it. Says *Engineering News* (New York):

"For storing the dynamite used for blasting in the tunnel, a dynamite room has been hollowed out of the solid rock, 250 feet underground, and connected to the tunnel by a low, narrow passage about 20 feet long. At the end of this passage nearest the storeroom there is keyed into the rock walls a massive concrete frame, beveled at an angle of about 20 degrees, to receive a heavy, reinforced-concrete door, similarly beveled. This door . . . weighs 2 tons. It is arranged so that it can only open about two-thirds the full way, or to an angle of about 60 or 70 degrees with the plane of the frame. Its objects are to reduce the force of the shock in the tunnel in case there should be an explosion of the stored dynamite, and to protect the dynamite chamber from excessive shocks from blasts in the tunnel, as in either case the door would be closed by the difference between the air pressures on the two sides. The only disadvantage of the device is that frequently after blasting it has been necessary to open the door to the dynamite storeroom with crowbars in order to release workmen who were imprisoned in this room and could not get the door open themselves because of its weight."

THE DANCING MICE OF JAPAN

"COME over there?" shouted an intoxicated citizen to an appealing friend; "why, it's all I can do to stay where I am!" The inhibitory powers of the organism—those things that keep us quiet and make us "stay where we are"—are vitally important. The man who requires restraint in an asylum is generally not he who, in addition to his normal qualities, has acquired certain abnormal ones; he is only a normal man who has had his controls injured or cut out. An example of what may happen to an animal in a somewhat similar case is offered by the Japanese whirling or dancing mouse, in which the organs that control and regulate motion are congenitally defective, so that the animal continually waltzes about, instead of proceeding in a straight line. The habits and relationships of this curious creature have recently been thoroughly studied by a Dutch zoologist. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 5):

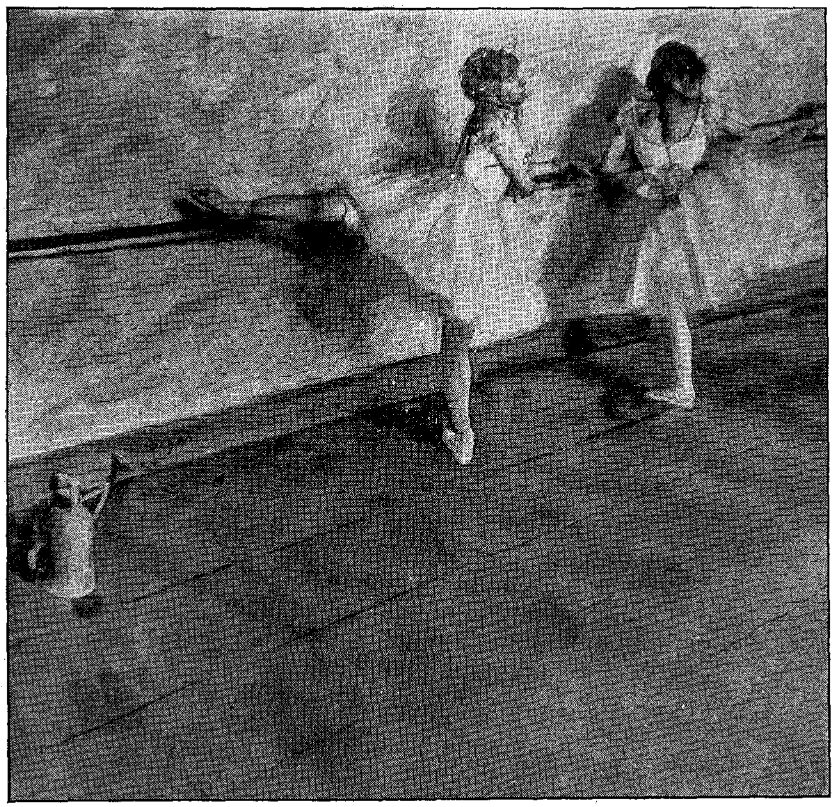
"The dancing mice of Japan have already been the object of a large number of anatomical investigations, and physiologists have sought to ascertain by what odd mechanism these animals are rendered incapable of moving in a straight line. In fact, the dancing mouse does not walk; it performs a round dance; the movements of rotation are often so rapid that it is scarcely possible to distinguish the different parts of the animal's body, and the spectator almost becomes dizzy. After having turned for a certain time in one direction, the creature all at once starts off in the opposite direction. For hours it continues this strange dance, sometimes alone, sometimes in couples, either moving around a fixt object or by itself. It has been found that the hearing apparatus of these mice presents anomalies and serious atrophies; in particular, the organ has only one normal semicircular canal. On this fact, in part, has even been based the theory of the importance of these semicircular canals for orientation in space. . . .

"The dancing mouse differs from the domestic mouse by a whole series of peculiarities that are mostly due to the degeneration of the vascular fibers of the cochlear canal; in fact, various aberrations in the structure of the inner ear . . . and also the turning movements, the incapacity to swim and leap, the absence of dizziness during rotation, must be considered as its consequences direct or indirect. On the other hand, the dancing mouse is smaller than the domestic mouse and its muscular strength is less. Nevertheless, there is no intermediary between the domestic and dancing mice, and, what is still more interesting, when a dancing mouse is crossed with a domestic mouse, the hybrids follow Mendel's law, the dancing characteristics being recessive. In the first generation all the hybrids are of the domestic type; in the second, about 25 per cent. are of the dancing type and 75 per cent. of the domestic. Mr. Fortuyn concludes that the dancing mouse differs from the domestic from the genotypic standpoint. There is also a more important anatomical difference; the number of caudal vertebræ, which is 180, on the average, in the domestic mouse, is about 130 in the dancing mouse. Now there is another species of mouse, the *Mus wagneri*, a native of China, which presents exactly this reduced number of vertebræ, and which thus must be nearly related to the Japanese dancing mouse, especially as the latter appears also to have come from China, being called in Japan *Nankin nesumi*, the Nankin mouse. The author thus asserts, in summing up, that the dancing mouse is a variety of the *Mus wagneri*, and he proposes for it the Latin name *Mus wagneri; varietas rotans* [Wagner's mouse, whirling variety]."

LETTERS AND ART

MODERN ART GOING HIGH

THE STRIKING STATEMENT was made by Jules Claretie, the director of the Comédie Française and a brilliant weekly writer for the Paris *Temps*, the other day, that "in a short time when we want to see the most celebrated pictures of our school we shall have to take a liner across the Atlantic." This remark was called forth by another art sale in Paris, when the collection of Henri Rouart went under the hammer, and huge prices were obtained for modern pictures. Among them was "the highest price ever paid for a work by a living painter"—$87,000 for Degas's "Dancers at the Bar." Rumor reports that the picture will pass into the collection of Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston. In general the high prices are credited to the prevalence of American bidding. Mr. Claretie, in the article already mentioned, refers to "the great American fortunes that have profoundly modified all conditions." There is an implication of unwisdom in the use of these fortunes. "It is no longer a question of whether an object is or is not worth so much money, but whether it pleases caprice or pride. Then some millionaire will consent to pay a certain sum, generally quite disproportionate." It is worthy of note, however, that in this sale Ireland came into competition with America, and one of the high-priced canvases went to Sir Hugh Lane, who paid $31,240 for Goya's "Spanish Woman," the canvas being destined for the Modern Gallery in Dublin.



Illustrations by courtesy of the New York "Tribune."

DANCERS AT THE BAR.

This painting by Degas was recently sold in Paris for $87,000, the highest ever bid for the work of a living artist. The additional percentage brings it near $100,000.

The recent tendency in Paris to appreciate modern pictures was confirmed by the commercial importance of this sale. The men of 1830, who have been somewhat obscured of late, all sold at high prices; the impressionist group proved equally significant, and even the most modern schools came in for generous recognition. In the New York *Evening Sun* we read this description of the special sensation of the sale:

> "The picture which fetched the highest price ever brought by any painting during the life of the artist is 'The Dancers at the Bar,' by Edgar Degas. The price paid for this picture yesterday at the sale of the Henri Rouart collection was $87,000. The percentage additional paid on all purchases to cover the expenses of the sale brings the figure very nearly to the $100,000 mark.
>
> "The painting has long been one of the best known of Degas's and might be called supremely typical of his work. It represents Degas as well as any one painting could, not only in thought and feeling, but in the manner of expression, and, as far as that goes, in the choice of subject, the attitudes, the general air of the picture.
>
> "The canvas is about 2 feet 2 inches high and an inch greater in breadth. The composition is simple, just two figures of dancing girls in the regulation short skirts, fleshings, and pumps. They are practising dancers' attitudes, and each holds up one foot at a fatiguing altitude by the help of a bar running along the wall of the room. The rest of the composition is just blank wall and floor and in a corner a sprinkling-pot.
>
> "It is said of Degas that this, if not by his own pronouncement his favorite work, enjoyed the distinction of receiving from him for years after it was sold to Rouart those interminable finishing touches which artists are fond of lavishing on their pet creations. The story goes that Degas so often called to take down the picture or take it away for retouching that his visits caused actual embarrassment to the Rouart household, as well as nervousness to the owner, always fearful lest the work of perfecting might some day perfect too far and end in damage.
>
> "The solution of the difficulty was at last found in a chain and staple. Degas could not object to the wise precaution of the owner against thieves. On the other hand, neither could Degas unhook the painting from the wall where it remained thereafter undisturbed."

The same paper, in editorial comment, justifies the high prices obtained at the Rouart sale—Mr. Claretie to the contrary notwithstanding. Expert valuation in Paris, it declares, "is a very different thing from the haphazard sort of guessing we are accustomed to in our salesrooms." For example:

> "When a New York auctioneer tells his audience that a picture is supposed to be worth so much, his estimate is usually quite fanciful, and he is not held in any way responsible for the most flagrant and ridiculous exaggerations. As it is generally understood that the prices he puts on his goods are intended principally as a goad to the bidders, no experienced bidder thinks of taking his estimates seriously. In Paris the conditions controlling public sales are very different; hence it is less surprizing there to see a work of art knocked down at a price easily exceeding the official valuation.
>
> "Nevertheless the prices these last two days have been amazing, and a comparison between them and the prices paid by the late owner would be wonderfully instructive. For Henri Rouart was never a buyer of great names. He was a real connoisseur, and most of the famous names in the catalog of his collection were insignificant if not infamous when he began to be interested in them. He was buying Daumier's paintings and drawings when Daumier was regarded lightly as a mere amusing caricaturist of the press; he began to collect Millet's work long before Millet's merits were commonly recognized,

and by the time they were recognized he was buying pictures by Manet, Renoir, and Degas. In later years he began to acquire select canvases by Cézanne, Gauguin, etc. His splendid collection of paintings by Corot was begun years ago when none of the ordinary collectors would look at Corot, and he got many of a kind rarely seen in the salesrooms to-day. One of Rouart's acquaintance reports a colloquy that once took place at his house with regard to these acquisitions. A well-known painter was disputing with Degas, and put it to him squarely whether he was really in earnest when he maintained that Corot's trees were well drawn. '*Mais si,*' replied Degas, '*et j'ajouterai qu'il dessine non moins magistralement les figures.*' ['Certainly, if I should add that he designed the figures with equal mastery.'] Whereupon there was a general laugh, and another painter put a stop to further discussion with the remark that it was clear Degas was playing for a bite with 'one of his paradoxes.'

"There is no doubt that Rouart was regarded by many of his acquaintance as a sadly misguided man. But he had none of the weaknesses of the ordinary collector, who buys merely according to the prevailing fashion. He was a man of true judgment, who bought according to his judgment, and his collection was one of the finest extant."

The New York morning *Sun* gives a list of the important sales with the prices the pictures fetched and following that a figure representing the valuation placed upon each before the sale.

"Dancers at the Bar," Degas, $87,000; $40,000.

"Tea," Cassatt, Mary (the only American picture in one day's sale), $2,340; $2,400.

"Mother and Child," Cezanne, $2,000; $600.

"Rome, Island and Bridge of St. Bartholomew," Corot, $10,000; $5,000.

"Marine, General View (Morning)," Corot, $3.500; $1,600.

"Aqueducts in the Campania," Corot, $3,200; $1,600.

"Rome, the Coliseum,". Corot, $2,800; $10,000.

"Swiss Women of the Oberland," Corot, $960; $1,600.

"Suburbs of Montpelier," Corot, $3,000; $1,600.

"Young Boy with High Silk Hat," Corot, $2,000; $1,000.

"The Housekeeper," Corot, $400; $600.

"Young Woman in Rose Gown," Corot, $5,200; $5,000.

"The Hills of Genzano," Corot, $1,800; $800.

"Italian Woman at the Fountain," Corot, $1,160; $1,200.

"Rome, the Fountain of the French Academy," Corot, $4,400; $2,000.

"The Spring," Corot, $560; $300.

"Vellino, on Lake Papigno," Corot, $600; $400.

"View of the Tower of Rabat-Grenoble," Corot, $2,200; $2,000.

"Tragedy," Corot, $3,400; $3,000.

"Under the Trees," Corot, $730; $400.

"Poetry," Corot, $4,020; $4,000.

"Interior of the Baptistry of St. Mark," Corot, $3.020; $3,000.

"Head of Young Italian Girl," Corot, $2,500: $800.

"Fountainebleau—Near Chaise a Marie," Corot, $900; $300.

"The Fawn of the Poucets," Corot, $600; $1,200.

"Nude Woman," Courbet, $520; $600.

"Still Life—Fruit," Courbet, $1,360; $600.

"Still Life—Apples," Courbet, $1.040; $600.

"Scene of the Revolution," Daumier, $12,600; $6,000.

"The Reader," Daumier, $8,400; $4,000.

"Silenus and the Fauns," Daumier, $640; $600.

"The Amateur Engravers," Daumier, $2,200; $2,000.

"The Drinkers," Daumier, $7,000; $3.000.

"Dancers in an Exercise Hall," Degas, $15.000.

"The Death of Seneca," Delacroix, $800.

"Aspasia, the Mauresque," Delacroix, $1,100.

"Composition for the Ceiling," Delacroix, $1,250.

"St. Sebastian," Delacroix, $2,020; $1.200.

"Corner of Workshop—the Stove," Delacroix, $6,000; $3,000.

"Head for a Sister of Mercy," Delacroix, $1,400.

"Dead Nature," Fantin-Latour, $1,700.

"View of the Bridge Louis-Philippe at Paris," Jongkind, $400.

"A Harbor in Holland," Jongkind, $1,200.

"Mill on the Border of a Canal" (Holland), Jongkind, $1,020.

"The Environs of Nevers," Jongkind, $1,100.

"The End of the Day," Millet, $23,000; $20,000.

"Evening Effect," Millet, $1,360.

"Love Asleep," Millet, $2,020.

"The Bard and Ophelia," Millet, $1,700.

"The Bather," Millet, $2,000; $600.

"The Holy Family," Millet, $1,820.

"The Banks of the Seine at Argenteuil," Monet, $5,400; $4,000.

"The Paved Way of Chailly in the Forest of Fontainebleau," Monet, $3,600; $4,000.

"Marseilles, Greek Colony," Puvis de Chavannes, $13,600; $8,000.

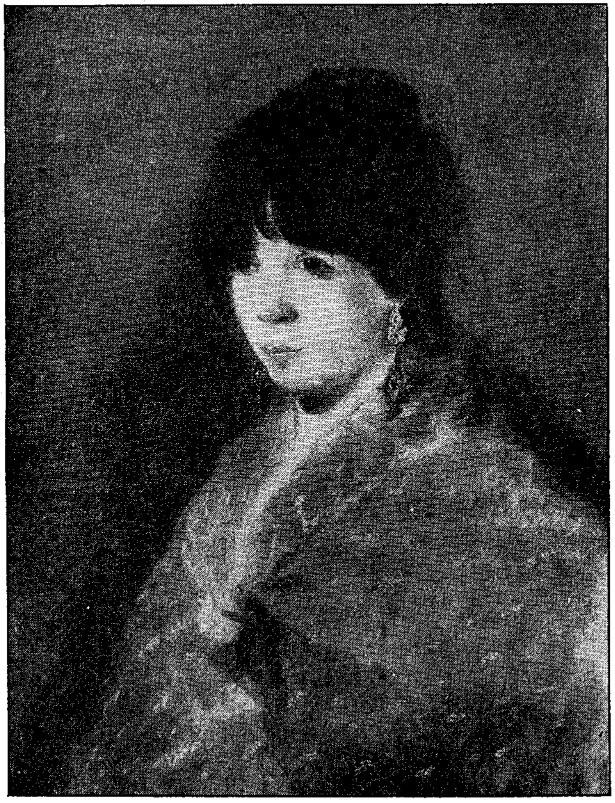
"Portrait of M. Villiers," Puvis de Chavannes, $3,200; $3,000.

"The Bridle Path in the Bois de Boulogne," Renoir, $19,000; $12,000.

"Pondreau, Near Honfleur," Troyon, $680.

THE MOST "HARMFUL" BOOK

HOPKINSON SMITH, the versatile writer, painter, lecturer, and lighthouse builder, plays a new rôle as historical critic and starts a number of bees buzzing. A dispatch from Camden, N. J., printed in the daily press, represents him as saying before the High School of that city that "'Uncle Tom's Cabin' has done more harm to the world than any other book ever written." He thought the book gave the world "an erroneous conception of the life of the negro and conditions before the war," and attributed "much of the bitter resentment that prevailed in the South for so many years after the war to the general ill feeling engendered by statements in Mrs. Stowe's book." He was also inclined to think that "the general condition of the negro had not improved since the war, and that the colored population of the South was much happier and much better taken care of in the days of slavery." If these facts are indisputable, then by the same token, says the Boston *Journal*, "Julia Ward Howe's 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' must be the most harmful poem ever written" and "nothing more baleful could have occurred at that time, with the possible exception of Lincoln's emancipation proclamation." This New England paper observes acridly that we may look to Mr. Smith for "a broadside against the Balkan States for their modern crusade and their liberation of the Macedonian victims of the putrid Turk." The Philadelphia *Inquirer* feels that "in politics or the field of ethical dramaturgy" Mr. Smith is "wholly at sea." Further:



SPANISH WOMAN.

By Goya.

Bought at the Rouart sale in Paris for $31,240 by Sir Hugh Lane for the Modern Gallery in Dublin.

"As is well known, Mrs. Stowe wrote her book to reconcile the North and the South. She fully expected to be berated in the North for the friendly attitude which she showed to the institution of slavery in most of her work, and she was the most surprized woman on earth to find that it was the South which condemned her book. Slavery in Kentucky was made a mild and patriarchal institution; in Louisiana it was painted in fairly good form, save in the case of *Legree's* plantation. Now, *Legree* was a Vermonter, while the humane *St. Clair* was a Southerner; the comedy part was taken by a New England old maid, while the Kentucky gentleman was a fine portrait of uprightness.

"What angered the South was the sentiment aroused by the barbarities described, and in no measure lessened by the other side of the picture. What maddened Southern people was that, altho the book was proscribed, it was read secretly by every woman in the South who could get hold of it. These bore the chief burden of slavery and they knew the truth of the story. Slavery benefited the negro in America, but was a terrible drawback to the white man, and especially to the white woman. The South has gained more than the North by emancipation, and Mr. Smith is making himself ridiculous by his talks fifty years after the fact."

POETRY OF THE YEAR

IN SPITE of the fact that society women, as we show in another article, don't go in much for poetry, it seems to be looking up. Mr. Braithwaite, who makes his eighth annual survey of what has been accomplished in the last twelve months in the department of magazine verse, is almost jubilant over the rosy prospects held out by present achievement. For the year just ended, he declares, "there can be no doubt in the face of proofs that American poetic art has entered upon a new era—an era that not only promises a better and higher quality of accomplishment, but also in which the commercial prosperity that formerly attended its publication will return." This autumn, he points out, a large and important number of new publications attest this fact, and the same influence bringing these about have also stimulated the magazines.

In his survey, printed in the Boston *Transcript*, Mr. Braithwaite has formerly confined himself to six leading American magazines, *Harper's*, *Century*, *Scribner's*, *Lippincott's*, *McClure's*, and *The Forum*. To these have been added in this year's article (December 11) *The Bellman*, *The American*, *The Delineator*, *Everybody's*, *The Bookman*, and *The Smart Set*. In his work of selection he has followed this procedure:

"The poems published during the year in these representative magazines I have submitted to an impartial critical test, choosing from the total number what I consider the 'distinctive' poems of the year. From the distinctive pieces are selected thirty-six poems, to which are added six from other magazines not represented in the six, making a total of forty-two, to make what I call a little 'Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1912.'

"By a process of elimination, similar to that of previous years, I have made another selection of twenty-one poems, which I believe to stand above all others; by a still further process of elimination I have chosen six of the best of these among the shorter poems, reprinting them below so one may see at a glance something of the quality of achievement that is going into the making of contemporary poetic history in magazine publication.

"To quote from my articles of previous years, I wish to emphasize the canons which guided my selection of the distinctive and best poems: 'I have not allowed any special sympathy with the subject to influence my choice. I have taken the poet's point of view, and accepted his value of the theme he dealt with. The question was: How vital and compelling did he make it? The first test was: the sense of pleasure the poem communicated; then to discover the secret or the meaning of the pleasure felt; and in doing so to realize how much richer I became in a knowledge of the purpose of life by reason of the poem's message.'"

Taking the "big six" first, Mr. Braithwaite finds that their pages during 1912 contained a total of 291 poems. Of these he finds 68 having distinction, and from the latter number he chooses these to constitute an "Anthology of Magazine Verse for 1912," the six best indicated by figures in parentheses:

"The Dawn of Labor," (Los Angeles, 1911), James W. Foley (*Century*).
"The Children's Theater," Arthur Stringer (*Century*).
"Ye Who Are to Sing," Olive Tilford Dargan (*Century*).
"The Song That Is Forgot," Florence Earle Coates (*Century*).
"Davy," Louise Imogen Guiney (*Century*).
"The Reveler: A Vineyard Song," George Edward Woodberry (*Harper's*). (1)
"Song," Louis V. Ledoux (*Harper's*).
"Guarded," Richard Burton (*Harper's*).
"Come Away, for Love Is Dead," Madison Cawein (*Harper's*).
"The Dark," Edith M. Thomas (*Harper's*).
"The Abbey Mason," Thomas Hardy (*Harper's*).
"The Woman at the Cross-Roads," Alice Duer Miller (*Scribner's*).
"Autumn by the Sea," John Galsworthy (*Scribner's*).
"Star Song," George Edward Woodberry (*Scribner's*).
"Fifty Years After," Benjamin R. C. Lo (*Scribner's*).
"Prayer Before Planting Trees," Walter Malone.
"To Little Renée," William Aspenwall Bradley. (*Scribner's*) (2)
"Beyond Good and Evil," George Edward Woodberry (*Scribner's*).
"The Gray Streets of London," Katharine Tynan (*McClure's*).
"Sing Cucu Nu," Paul Scott Mowver (*McClure's*).
"The Factories," Margaret Widdemer (*McClure's*).
"Thou Art Fairer Than the Children of Men," Ferdinand Earle.
"For This Shall the World Mourn, and th Heaven Above Be Black," Ferdinand Earle.
"He Whom a Dream Hath Possest," Shaem O'Sheel (*Forum*). (3)
"Dreams and the World," Shaemas O'Sh (*Forum*).
"Hypsipyle," Maurice Hewlett (*Forum*).
"Little Pan," Witten Byrner (*Forum.*)
"Biography," John Masefield (*Forum*).
"Second Avenue," Orrick Johns (*Forum*).
"The Ovens," Wilfrid Wilson Gibson (*Forum*).
"Two Love Poems," Gerald Gould (*Forum*).
"The Tryst Beside the Fire," J. Berg Esenwein (*Lippincott's*).
"Hungarian Love-Lament," Ethel Syford (*Lippincott's*). (4)
"Old Rhythm and Rime," Ella Wheeler Wilcox (*Lippincott's*).
"Gentlest and Kindliest," John Russell Hayes (*Lippincott's*).
"Afterglow," Amelia J. Burr (*Bellman*).
"As an Old Mercer," Mahlon Leonard Fisher (*Bellman*). (5)
"A Churchyard in the Rain," Amelia J. Burr.
"The Unknown Brothers," Louis V. Ledoux.
"O. Henry," Nicholas Vachel Lindsay.
"The Wife," Anna Spencer Twitchell. (6)
"To-day," Angela Morgan.

Photograph by T. Kajiwara, St. Louis.

ORRICK G. JOHNS.

Who won the first prize for poetry given by Mr. Ferdinand Earle, among the hundred offered for competition, and published in "The Lyric Year."

Some of the poems contributed to the Browning Centenary columns Mr. Braithwaite regards "among the most notable verses of the year." Another outstanding poetic event was "The Lyric Year" contest, of which we read:

"One can not too highly emphasize what the success of this contest means to poetry. The inception of the idea is to the credit of Mr. Ferdinand Earle, who so commendably edited the volume, and in giving the funds for the prizes has proved a very generous godfather to American poetry. One hundred poems by as many American poets, the material drawn for the most part from manuscript sources, and none having publication earlier than in the magazines for this year, register very decidedly the vigor and substance and artistry of contemporary life and art. Nothing of recent accomplishment is so likely to emphasize the impulse toward a popular appreciation of the quality of the art in America as this volume, and its success is already determined by the large and contagious interest which welcomed its publication.

"If 'The Lyric Year' so conspicuously stamps the vital existence of contemporary American poetic art it is in one respect only a more instant expression of the interest and appreciation that are being so liberally bestowed upon American poetry this autumn."

WHAT "SOCIETY WOMEN" READ

THE LITERARY TASTES or opinions of women of fashion or "society women" are not popularly regarded as matter for very serious study. Yet one of their number maintains that, in England at least, the books they read are of a better class than those affected by the women of the provinces. "However frivolous society women may be, and however superficial, as they undoubtedly are, yet it is the serious writers, the strong men, who really grip them." Like the society women of Paris in the time of Louis XIV., they favor revolutionary writers. After Louis came the deluge—what is in store for us? A hint along this line is given by a writer who tells of their likes and dislikes in the London *Daily Mail.* He remarks that "in one way or another it is the academic iconoclasts who always precede revolution, and when they get hold of the upper classes as they are undoubtedly doing to-day, and as they have never succeeded in doing before, what may we not anticipate in that stormy future?" He seems to have been more or less surprized when one member of the society set told him that "the women who count" read such books as Ellen Key's "Love and Marriage" and her "Love and Ethics." These books are liked because they help women "to such a broad outlook." In fact, all books which touch on the feminist question are favorites, it is declared. This and the religious question seem mainly to occupy women of fashion. English women especially read books on the East, having so intimate a relation with its life. The woman thus interviewed recounts:

JOHN MASEFIELD.

Who wins the Edmond de Polignac prize for poetry in England offered by the Royal Society of Literature. J. M. Barrie calls his "The Everlasting Mercy" "incomparably the best literature of the year."

> "Breasted's History of Egypt and Professor Giles's 'Civilization of China'—and, oh yes, dear Mr. Markino's 'John Bullesses'; true, they are not Oriental, but he is, and of course we all love books about Buddha. Those are really religious, so different from sermons. I believe in the religions of the East. And then, of course, we read Mr. H. G. Wells. He more than any one else has helped to break down the silly old conventions. I don't want to sound pedantic, but he's such a splendid iconoclast. You mustn't sneer too much at society women for being frivolous. Frivol, like everything else, has its good side. It is because we are what you call superficial that our minds are always open to new questions. We've always got a new vision of life, and so we jump about from one thing to another and don't get stodgy. That is our advantage over the women of the suburbs and the provinces, who are nothing but a mass of prejudices. And after all, our frivolity leads us into all sorts of serious subjects. Heaps of us read Strindberg's works—I love his 'Confessions of a Soul,' for instance.
>
> "Science, popularized and interpreted by Sir Oliver Lodge or in the form of Sir Ray Lankester's 'Science from an Easy Chair,' always finds a heap of readers.
>
> "And I think you will find we all like Fabre's book on spiders; but, then, all books about animals," she went on with quaint unconscious humor, "are delightful. Books on the poetry of animal life. I love Chalmers Mitchell's 'Childhood of Animals' and 'Wild Life and the Camera,' by Dugmore, or 'The Life-story of a Hare.'"

Of course women like novels. They read Hewlett and Locke, and at present "are crazy" over Mason's political and, it is supposed, autobiographical story, "The Turnstile." The three Bensons, and Wells, Hichens, Arnold Bennett, and "Saki with a very critical public—his 'Reginald' and 'The Unbearable Bassington,'" are writers who must be read. Other names such as "Frank Danby," Cosmo Hamilton, and James Stephens, the Irishman who wrote "Charwoman's Daughter" and "Crock of Gold," are mentioned. With a light disregard of logic, Sidney Webb comes along in this train, and is declared "just as interesting" as fiction.

> "Lots of us butterflies, as they call us, read Sidney Webb or go to his lectures, and we are interested in labor questions, and know quite a lot about them, because he has made us think and puzzle things out for ourselves. I am now reading Meakin's 'Woman in Transition,' and I quite feel I am one myself."

The society woman shakes her head when poetry is mentioned. An authority is referred to who confesses:

> "Well, I'm afraid it's not much in demand, tho *The English Review,* which is doing so much to influence thought all round, has helped them to appreciate Masefield's work. I find ballad poetry like his, and Kipling's and Newbolt's, is really popular."

AGAINST MUNICIPAL OPERA

THE NEW OPERA by Richard Strauss was performed in an opera-house owned by the city of Stuttgart. And just as that opera is stirring discussion here, the question of municipally owned opera-houses is also coming up. One such, we believe, is in its experimental stage in California; it will tell its tale in time. But Mr. Otto H. Kahn, chairman of the board of directors of New York's Metropolitan, is reported by a correspondent of *Musical America* (New York) to be "no advocate of this idea." Indeed, he was not merely negative, but "obdurate in his negation of its value." Neither our municipal nor Federal governments in America, he declared, are in a position to insure a protectorate over art here. The argument that thereby young Americans might be given the opportunity to acquire that experience essential in the career of an opera singer (for which to-day they are compelled to go to Europe), nor that the greater affluence of American cities over German towns would be a sufficient guarantee as to pecuniary risks, could shake Mr. Kahn's opinion, exprest thus:

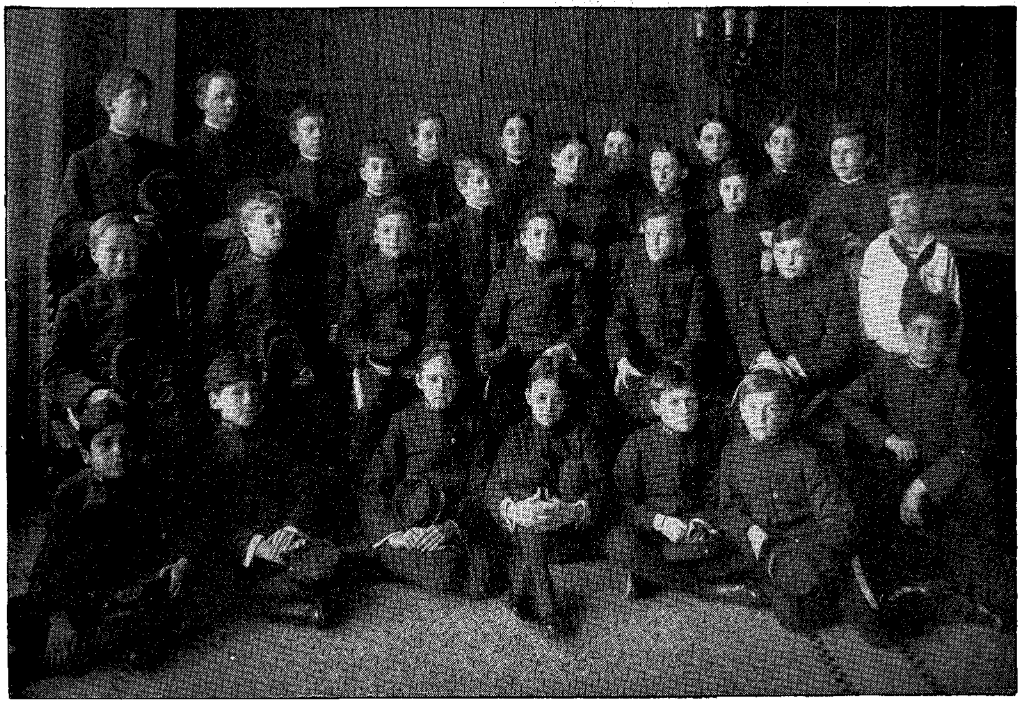
> "Not that I do not believe that our official bodies would do their best to promote art to the utmost of their ability, but the trouble is that there are other tasks for our Government far more important to deal with for the present. Just now, I think, the promoting of music, certainly of opera, should, as heretofore, be left to private enterprise—to private enterprise which takes an interest in the welfare of music for art's sake and not as a mere hobby. Wherever we have expended energy and means toward the realization of such artistic ideals, the results have been, I think, not ungratifying. And with all due respect to our government officials, I do not think that such results would ever have been attained if the task—and, believe me, it was not as easy as it might seem—had been left to them. . . . . . .
>
> "Under no circumstances could or would the means have been expended quite so lavishly if opera-houses had been conducted by a municipal or federal government, for which a certain amount of red-tape is indispensable. And, then, do not forget that if you had a municipal opera-house, every inhabitant of that town would be inclined to consider himself, or herself, a part owner and consequently wish to have some voice in the management."

Germany affords us no object lesson to the contrary, we are assured, because of "the differences in German and American character."

RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

TRAINING CHOIR BOYS

THERE ARE always from one to three hundred boys with voices waiting to be admitted to the choir school of Grace Church, New York. The thirty or more boys enrolled there at a time come from all over the country. Practically every one lives in the school for nine months of the year. The boy's family find his books and clothing; Grace Church does the rest,—boards him, teaches him, and employs him in its choir until he has outgrown the service. Boys over twelve are rarely admitted; some enter as young as eight. Vacancies are filled once or twice a year, the choirmaster, Mr. James H. Helfenstein, being the sole arbiter. The choir boy is unpaid, and all money earned by him for musical engagements is kept by the choirmaster until he earns his honorable discharge. Parents must sign an agreement that their boys shall not be withdrawn from the school. The only musical requirements are a correct ear and the promise of a good and powerful voice. These statements occur in an article in *The Churchman* (New York), where Stuart Maclean tells of the school founded and developed by Mr. Helfenstein, now in his eighteenth year of service.



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Churchman," New York.

THE CHOIR AT GRACE CHURCH, NEW YORK.

They are the picked boys' voices from all over the country and represent the highest type of American boy.

The choir school is a rarity on this side of the Atlantic, barely five or six of them existing. Mr. Helfenstein's is distinctive. "It specializes in the high-class American boy," we are told. "Instead of teaching its lads to be gentlemen, it presupposes good manners, high breeding, courtesy, ease, repose, familiarity with all the usages of society." The boy's daily program is:

> "Every day after breakfast he attends his own little service in the chantry, which is followed by military inspection in the Honor Room, named by the late Dr. Huntington, under the great panel which already bears sixteen names beneath the caption '*Optimus*.' This is the highest honor that can come to a Grace Church chorister. Thence he goes to the schoolroom until it is time for him to sing at noonday service in the church. After luncheon and a recess there is school again until three o'clock, and a rehearsal from three to four. Play-time then lasts until 5:30, when he retires to dress for dinner. At 7:30 comes study-hour, but there is no master on duty. The boys' own officers see to discipline. At 8:30 the choristers go to their rooms, and at 9:30 lights are out. The only week-day changes in this program are on Monday, which is a holiday, with outings in the country in care of the school-mother."

Sunday finds him arduously engaged:

> "He breakfasts at eight; then, if the weather permits, he marches briskly with his companions around by Fifth avenue for perhaps half a mile. At 9:30 he attends a forty-five minute rehearsal of the morning music. At eleven he sings at service. After service, in order to whet his appetite for dinner, he indulges in another military constitutional. From 2:30 to 3:30 he may rest. At four, unless he is a solo boy, he sings at afternoon service in the church. At 5:30 he reports for a short rehearsal of the evening music. At six he sups lightly. At seven he goes blithely to a third rehearsal, this one lasting a half hour. At eight he is in the chancel for the most important musical service of the week, the organ reenforced by orchestral instruments, an elaborate program ahead of him, and the church packed to the doors. After service he sits down to a late light supper, and at ten o'clock he is in bed. On Monday morning he may sleep late, as it is his well-earned holiday, and breakfast is deferred until the pleasant hour of nine o'clock."

As to their instruction, Mr. Helfenstein, we are told, "does not want his boys to sing like boys, but like women."

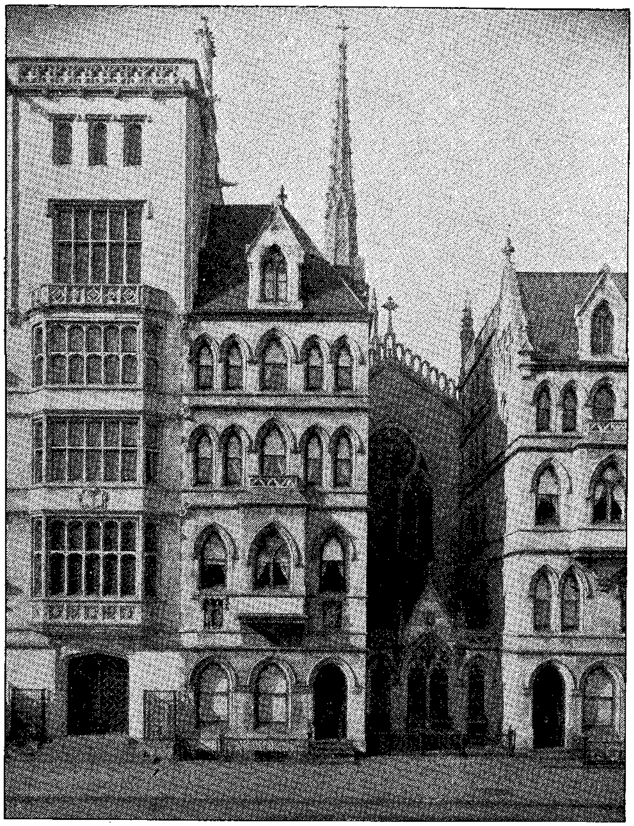
> "Choirmasters may now prick up their ears. New boys are taught to use the chest voice as high as leger-line or middle C, and the head voice up from F-sharp on the first space. Between leger-line C and F-sharp the boy is taught to use what Mr. Helfenstein calls mixt voice. When the chorister has learned these different voices and how to produce them at will, their arbitrary limits are removed. A lad came in to sing, bringing a ballad which lay chiefly in the octave of F. It was quite pretty to hear, but little of it was head voice. At the choirmaster's bidding the boy sang passages pure head and then again in the mixt voice. Men who have worked for pure head tone and have been baffled by getting only something which seemed to lack the passionlessness and freedom they wanted may accept that as an approximation of Mr. Helfenstein's mixt voice. It is not a question of tone-placing or focusing, but of muscular control. The boy in question did not quite let go; neither does Mr. Helfenstein's mixt voice quite let go. On the other hand, while the boy over the country does not understand what he is doing, Mr. Helfenstein's small boy knew exactly how to do what he was told. Registers were an open book to him. Evidently he had not reached the stage where resonance and brilliancy were made all-important, but his tone was surprizingly—shall one say, mature, for his years. Above the staff he sang pure head. Below the staff he sang bold chest, but not too bold. Within the staff he would sing with either voice you asked for.
>
> "A second boy made his appearance. He was older, and had

not been caught until after forcing had robbed his voice of many of its natural possibilities. This boy sang practically all pure head. The acquired habits of years had become too much second nature to permit his venturing in the debatable ground. A third lad, a solo boy, sang brilliantly and easily, choosing his registers without suggestion from the choirmaster, looking ahead at the progress of his phrases, and altogether giving a very satisfactory demonstration of Mr. Helfenstein's method. The whole matter comes finally, of course, to the question of what kind of singing a choirmaster wants from his boys. The Grace Church theory is that the teaching of three registers imparts a body to the lower voice, a variety to the middle voice, and to the whole choir tone an artistic effect which is not to be obtained when children sing from top to bottom with the light, floating, limpid tone considered by most choirmasters the only possible correct tone.

"The Helfenstein tone is neither the hoot heard in so many English cathedrals, nor the serenity of the York tone, nor yet the immense luscious sweetness of the boys at St. Paul's. It is not the edged tone which often goes under the adjective brilliant, and it does not in the least remind one of the vigorous chest tone of the Temple, because it is not chest. Mr. Helfenstein, however, would be the first to throw up his hands at the suggestion that choirmasters generally ought to experiment along this three-register line. He has worked out his theory, he finds it satisfactory, the singing of his choir is famous, his solo boys are in demand; he believes, nevertheless, that any such experimenting should follow only a devoted study and a thorough understanding of the vocal mechanism; otherwise it would certainly be highly dangerous."

INAUGURATING A NEW GOD

AMERICA, among Western nations, enjoys the distinction of being a people prone to multiply its religions, and to welcome any new or novel one proposed by an outsider, but we have no regular inauguration ceremony for the purpose. The uncivilized tribes are ahead of us in this respect. A glimpse of such a ceremonial is given us by a French writer who has been visiting the people of the Chinese Empire dwelling in the Province of Annam. Tho under Chinese domination for some ten centuries, and imbued in general with the religious principles of their Celestial lords, they can hardly be classified either as Buddhists, Confucians, or Taoists. In the *Journal des Debats* (Paris) we are told by Mr. Langlet how they have worked out an eminently practical cult of deities for themselves. These deities, or genii, constitute in fact a system of functionaries who are selected by the Emperor from former kings, governors, or other personages who have in some way rendered service to the State. A logical feature of the system is that faith is proportioned to works—*i.e.*, the works of the gods!—since the Emperor is always at liberty to raise or lower them in the scale of the hierarchy, according to the apparent efficacy of their protective powers. We read:

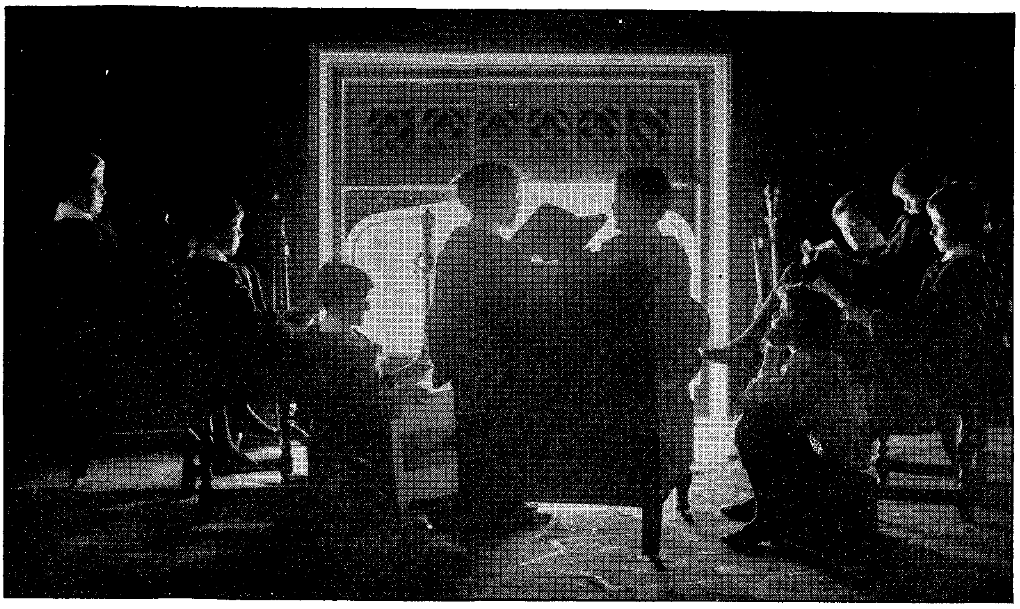


GRACE CHURCH CHOIR SCHOOL.

This New York school is one of the five or six in this country for the training of boy choirs.

"There are genii of every rank. The humblest are gods of the household, where their images are placed in the kitchen, sometimes in the form of fire-dogs, which makes it easier to honor them with the sacred fire.

"The great genii reside in the temples. When a new temple is built a life-size equestrian statue of the genie is made of bamboo and colored paper, and surrounded with statuettes intended to do it service.



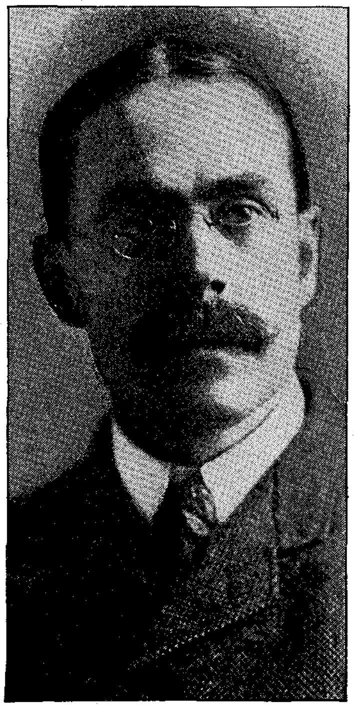
EVENING HOUR WITH THE CHOIR BOYS.

The methods of the choirmaster, Mr. Helfenstein, are so effective that his solo boys are in great demand.

"On the day of the inauguration the faithful enter the pagoda where a *bonze*, or priest, expounds the merits of the deceased. In the afternoon a priest makes procession through the town escorted by beaters of gongs, and waving a fly-brush to chase away evil spirits. He stops before each pagoda to invite the other genii to be present at the coming feast. At sundown the temple is lit with candles and perfumed with sandalwood. Meats, wines, and pastries are served in abundance. The priest presents them to the invited spirits; all the people then wait in silence till they have finished their invisible banquet. The slightest noise at this moment would be considered a sacrilegious offense."

When this solemn preliminary ceremony is over, however, the congregation crowds about the well-spread tables in the temple, and one and all feast to their hearts' content amid a pleasant babel of gossip and jest.

"Violins, clarionettes, tambours, cymbals, and buffalo horns raise a mad tumult. Women and babies squall, dogs bark and howl. The *fête* lasts all night and begins afresh next day, when the new genie returns the visits he has received the day before. His statue is promenaded before all the temples; which is the reason why he has been represented on horseback. On the return to the pagoda a brazier is lit, and the now useless mannikin is thrown thereon and consumed; then priests, sorcerers, and sinners walk barefoot over the coals, either to purify themselves or to prove their purity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



DEAN SHAILER MATHEWS.

New president of the Federal Council of Churches, who "stands at the head of the Baptist Church in all that represents the modern, progressive, social, and sane spirit in Christian activities and theological thinking."

FOR COOPERATIVE PROTESTANTISM

AN ARMISTICE in religious hostilities is indicated when denominations meet to plan cooperation. At the Second Hague Conference in 1907, W. T. Stead, looking in upon that great gathering, said: "If nothing more should come from this conference than the fact that at last the Lord has got all the world together in one room, that would make it one of the two or three great days in history." This speech has been adapted by the Rev. Frederick Lynch to apply to the meeting of the Federal Council of Churches recently held in Chicago: "We may well count it of high import to the future unity of Christendom that at last the Lord has got all the Protestant denominations into one room in mutual confidence, and desire to serve together." So much, he feels, may be counted on the positive side. On the other hand, he points out (in *The Congregationalist*, Boston) that it is easy to overemphasize the significance of the fact that 350 delegates from thirty denominations have just been sitting together for a week considering the things of the Kingdom. "These delegates are officially appointed by their denominations, and the Federal Council is a real body composed of 17,000,000 Christians, and is about to be incorporated so that it will become as real a part of our interdenominational church life as our assemblies, conventions, and councils are of the denominational life." But—

"We must not claim for it more than it really represents. It can not as yet legislate for the churches. It is not as yet really representative of the churches in the sense that the people of the churches are in intimate touch with it, or regard it as their common voice. That will come, but it is not yet here. It is not even a manifestation of that church unity for which we are all praying. There are several denominations in the Council, whose sessions closed Monday of this week, which would be suspicious of any talk of actual church union. There are some which would not as yet take part in a common communion service. They will do this some day if we do not talk too much about it. There are some denominations that came up to the Council last week hesitatingly and wondering if they are not violating their conscience.

"On the other hand, it is equally easy to underemphasize the significance of the Federal Council, both in its attainment and in its potentiality. When one remembers the distance between certain denominations no further back than fifty years ago, and then looked into the Assembly Room of the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, last week, and saw all the Protestant denominations sitting in one room, members of one ecclesiastical organization, every man recognizing by his presence that he considered all churches there equally blest of God, ready to cooperate in every undertaking for Jesus Christ, forgetting for the time his denomination, concerned chiefly with following the Lord with his brothers against the evils of the world, where one saw this he might well say—as we heard one aged Baptist brother say—'Surely God has wrought a great miracle.'"

Dean Shailer Mathews, of Chicago, the new President of the Federal Council, declared at these meetings that "the era of cooperative Protestantism has certainly dawned." To Dr. Lynch there seemed even more than dawning light. "No one could listen to the reports of the work done by the two permanent commissions and the resolutions offered by the various committees without seeing that the beginning of cooperative Protestantism is more than love-feasts and council tables." He goes on:

"The Social Service Commission has accomplished real things for the united church. The Peace and Arbitration Commission is creating a Church Peace League and secured 33,000 sermons on peace last November. Through other committees, and through its central office, the combined churches are more and more continually at work for the common Kingdom. If any one thing was apparent at Chicago, it was the feeling of all—we may say all without exception—that the Federal Council of Churches must now become the channel through which the united churches must move against the evil of the world. It must not be forgotten, then, that the era of cooperative Protestantism is here. Henry Ward Beecher said: 'When the day comes that denominations cease fighting each other and unite to fight the sin of the world, look up to the clouds to see the Son of Man coming.'

"Neither should another thing be lost sight of, namely, that at every meeting of the Council at Chicago the combined Protestant forces exprest their faith in the social gospel and the social mission of the church. It evinced itself spontaneously in every speech and resolution. There was no dissenting note.

"The program had been framed so that the report of the Committee on Evangelism should come at the end as the climax under the title of The Supreme Mission of the Church. It was an able report, but if we sensed the Council accurately, it did not put its seal on evangelism as the *supreme* mission of the Church. It put the recreating of the world, the redemption of the social order, the building of the Kingdom of God as the supreme mission, evangelism being one agency in this process.

"It is a source of great satisfaction that Dean Shailer Mathews should have been elected president, for he has both the social vision and the mystic's consciousness for personal relations with the Eternal. Secretary Macfarland's new book, 'Spiritual Culture and Social Service,' reveals this same balance of outlook upon life. But it is a highly significant thing that the thirty-two denominations when they assemble instinctively turn their thoughts to economic justice, social purity, clean politics, a saloonless nation, and international peace. Denominations which can thus work together will soon pray together around the same table and altars of the Lord."

Of the new president the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) speaks:

"Dean Mathews stands at the head of the Baptist Church in all that represents the modern, progressive, social, and sane spirit in Christian activities and theological thinking. That Church instinctively looked upon him as the natural representative of their denomination in the president's chair. The Council is confident the affairs of the organization will move forward for the four strenuous years just ahead under the inspiration of the leadership of such a man."

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE PRESENT SITUATION AND THE IMMEDIATE OUTLOOK

A Discussion by ROGER W. BABSON in Reply to Inquiries from
THE LITERARY DIGEST

The end of the year 1912 being now close at hand, expert forecasts of the probable trend of commercial and investment markets in 1913 should have much general interest for DIGEST readers. Among the best known students of these conditions in this country for some years has been Roger W. Babson. Mr. Babson has contributed many articles on this and on kindred subjects to daily, weekly, and monthly publications, and he is the author of "Business Barometers" and other works. Mr. Babson prepares the "Analyses and Comments" for Moody's "Manual of Railway Corporations," and is particularly well known as an authority who analyzes for financiers and investors conditions as they exist, and undertakes to forecast for their benefit future movements. Mr. Babson was recently asked to give to a representative of THE LITERARY DIGEST his views in brief of the present outlook for securities and general business in the light of the recent Presidential election and the tariff revision Congress is expected to undertake at its special session, beginning in April. In reply to specific inquiries he made the statement printed below.

"OPTIMISM *vs.* pessimism is merely a question of which party you have in mind, bondholder or stockholder; manufacturer or consumer; debtor or creditor. For example, high-grade bonds have recently sold at a low price-level. This is pleasant for the man who desires to lend money on this form of investment, but unpleasant for the man who desires to borrow. It is absolutely meaningless to call fundamental conditions 'good' or 'bad,' 'favorable' or 'unfavorable,' unless we further specify the party affected. 'Good times' from the standpoint of business interests may be very bad times for the salaried classes and those dependent on a fixed income. This is the first fact, which should be clearly understood.

"In the second place, hardship and loss to one party or another are not so much the results of any particular situation as the results of unforeseen changes. For example, if those who purchased bonds a dozen years ago had anticipated the enormous rise in the cost of living, they would have insisted on a higher rate of interest. You make some contract for a long term of years; for the time being the terms appear quite satisfactory, but presently conditions change and you realize wherein the transaction was fortunate or unfortunate. Who suffers, for instance, from a panic? Certainly, not the far-sighted investor who is prepared to take advantage of the opportunity to buy high-grade securities at low prices. Nor the fore-handed business man who is watching for the occasion and can avail himself of the low prices in materials, real estate, etc. The real sufferers from any great change in the fundamental situation are those who do not realize its approach in time to trim their sails accordingly.

"In one sense, therefore, there is no such thing as a gloomy outlook; for whatever the changes may be, to anticipate them accurately is to rob them of their peril and even make them a source of profit. An ebbing tide finds one man helplessly stranded with his boat hard aground, and another man contentedly digging clams. With that thought in mind, let us weigh the evidence as to the present trend of fundamental conditions.

"In regard to bonds, it should be remembered that the time to watch for low prices in high-grade bond offerings is near the beginning of a period of business depression. Nearly everybody will recall the low bond prices that ushered in the dull times of 1903, and again the decline of 1907. As I have already remarked, we have recently seen good bonds selling low; investors who bought at these prices are obtaining a proportionately high yield and have little to fear from a depression in general business. For if my views are correct, the subsequent trend of prices for the best bonds will be upward. In making that statement, I refer of course to the next few years. The general trend of bond prices has been downward since 1900 or thereabouts, corresponding to the general decline in the purchasing power of money, which began a few years previous to that date. For the present, I believe those who recently bought good bonds at low prices have practically no cause for worry and should consider their personal outlook very favorable. Let us now examine the other class of standard security, namely, stocks.

"Before proceeding further, I wish to explain why the present business activity resulting from the good crops is not necessarily a basis for a prolonged bull movement. Business, to be sure, is better as a whole than it was a year ago; this applies to almost the entire country, altho particularly to the Western and Middle Western States, as we should expect. With the holiday impetus, this volume of trade should continue for the immediate present. For the past year or so, however, many concerns have been obliged to do business at a small margin of profit, and they are by no means gratified that the increase in operating expenses is out of proportion to the increased income. This is reflected by the extraordinary failure situation, which is worse than it has been for several years; moreover, I find that many other concerns are being practically carried along by their creditors. The monetary situation also attracts attention; not only are domestic rates high, but the foreign monetary situation is anything but reassuring.

"For such reasons as the above, I believe that the most advantageous time to purchase stocks is not yet at hand. So long as these adverse conditions remain in force, prices of stocks can hardly make much headway; while if these conditions persist and increase, prices must inevitably recede. The prospective stockholder, therefore, with funds available for prompt use, is in a different position but just as strong a position as bondholders who have already purchased; he should bide his time and wait for the low price-level which hitherto has occurred during the first quarter of a period of business depression. When the time arrives he should buy high-grade stocks of the best railroads or industrial corporations, paying for his purchases outright. In my opinion, that time is not remote; and I propose now to mention one or two further features; emphasizing, however, the fact that a decline is dangerous only to such concerns as are not fully prepared. Furthermore, it should be remembered that the more concerns there are who brace themselves against a depression, the less severe will be the general effect thereof.

"The fair results which the railroads are now showing under the stimulus of large crops will be affected by the vast amount of necessary financing which is now impending. During the first half of 1913, more than $200,000,000 of railroad securities mature, in addition to imperative new borrowing. Another major factor is the European situation, in connection with which it should not be forgotten that for a year or more important foreign nations have been over-extended. And finally there is the tariff. Of course it is easy to say that the incoming party is going to be conservative. But they have waited patiently many years for their turn at the wheel. They now have the success which they have waited for, and is it reasonable to expect that they will not take advantage of this opportunity? In fact, are they not pledged to do something along the lines of radical revision? Now, removing protection is something like having a tooth pulled: regardless of our views on the ultimate benefit of the operation, we all agree on the immediate suffering.

"As we survey the field of the nation at the present moment, three features emerge with especial prominence: the banking problem, the railroad problem, and the tariff problem. It is noteworthy that all three could be permanently solved in the same way. I refer to automatic legislation, to which in some form this country must eventually resort.

"Were such automatic legislation in force to-day, the banks would not be pleading stringency, the railroads would not be disturbed over rates, and general business would not be apprehensive of revisions. All interests would know where they stand and what to expect. Meanwhile until that day arrives, the best we can do is to watch fundamental conditions and detect as far as possible their trend.

"To sum up the situation, I suggest that the bondholder purchasing sound securities netting a satisfactory income is in a very good position indeed; the investor prepared to purchase first-class stocks when the time is ripe has excellent prospects; while the merchant or manufacturer who pushes actively for business now and watches conditions attentively will successfully weather any outcome. Altogether there is call for caution, but not fear, save for the man with his eyes shut, who is in peril under any and all circumstances, whatever be the outlook."

GREATER TERMINALS AND OTHER FACILITIES NEEDED BY OUR RAILROADS—A PLEA FOR THEM

BY JAMES J. HILL [*]

The "Empire Builder" of the Northwest; author of "Highways of Progress," etc.

EVERY interest and every community should understand that the main need to-day of transportation and of the many activities connected with and dependent upon it is an increase of terminal facilities. It is no exaggeration to say that the commerce of the country, its manufacturing and agricultural industry, its prosperity as a whole, and the welfare of every man in it who engages in any gainful occupation, can escape threatened disaster only by such additions to and enlargements of existing terminals at our great central markets and our principal points of export as will relieve the congestion which now paralyzes traffic when any unusual demand is made upon them. Our natural material growth will make this their chronic condition in the near future unless quick action is taken.

If you increase the size of a bottle without enlarging the neck, more time and work are required to fill and empty it. That is what has happened to the transportation business. In 1907 traffic was blocked on nearly all the principal Eastern railway lines. It took months to convey an ordinary shipment of goods from one domestic market to another. The deadlock was broken partly by a panic that lessened the volume of business and partly by the efforts of railway managements to add, by increased efficiency, to the moving power of facilities at command. We neither anticipate nor desire perpetual business depression. While the limits of efficiency have not been reached, we know that it can not be made to cover the demands of our growth in population and production.

Business is beginning to feel the swell of a revival. The freight ton mileage of the country was less by seventeen and a half billions in 1909 than in 1907, and very little more than in 1906. Contrast this with the growth of the single year between 1909 and 1910. The freight ton mileage grew in that year eleven times as fast as trackage, and five times as fast as equipment. This ratio will be subject to increase rather than decrease. It will be much greater in this year of large crops and added tonnage. If any manufacturer were confronted with such conditions, it would be clear to him that he must either refuse business or more than double his plant. The railroad can not refuse business. If it could do so legally, that policy would still mean national panic and individual ruin. It must enlarge its plant.

The railroads of the United States carried 1,849,900,101 tons of revenue freight in 1910. At the average load of 21.5 tons per car, it would take 86,041,865 cars to move it. Nearly all of these pass through some large terminal, most of them several times in the year. There are about thirty important traffic centers; and if the total movement were divided equally between them, supposing each car to pass through but one market, and that only once a year, 7,858 cars would have to pass through each terminal every day in the year. Five thousand cars a day are enough to create a blockade in many of the large terminals of the country. Our worst troubles have come not from insufficient rolling stock or lack of efficiency in handling it, but from congested terminals. Water routes give little assistance: first, because the largest streams of traffic in the United States are not in a direction where either natural or artificial waterways can be used; second, because a waterway less than twenty feet can not compete as a carrier. The waterway, too, may and often does increase rather than lessen the pressure on terminal facilities. There is but one possible remedy—enlarged terminals. The main question back of that is financial. Where and on what terms is the money to be had for an improvement become as necessary as the removal of a freight wreck from a main traffic line.

The properties of many systems are already encumbered to the limit of credit and solvency. Securities have been consolidated, equipment trusts have placed what are practically chattel mortgages on rolling stock, and money can not be raised except for a short term and at high rates. Ten or fifteen years ago 4 per cent. would bring in capital for railroad improvements. Strong properties sold their bonds bearing 3½ per cent. interest. Now some of the strongest roads are paying 4½ per cent. for new capital. Properties less well known for stability and earning power pay more. The rate has advanced by from 1½ to 2 per cent. in little more than ten years. The great sums required to extend our terminals to meet the actual business of the country can be had only on condition that the payment of principal and interest is absolutely secured. The railroads can pay money only as they are permitted to earn it. In the last resort it is up to the people to say whether or not these terminals and other facilities shall be supplied; just as it is up to them to suffer the severest of the consequences if they are not.

A railroad has no other source of income, generally speaking, than receipts from rates. These have steadily declined. While the price of everything else rises, the price of transportation falls. The average freight rate per ton per mile received by the railroads of the United States fell from 9.27 mills in 1890 to 7.53 mills in 1910. This is partly the effect of legislative regulations and the orders of public commissions, and partly due to voluntary reductions made possible by increased efficiency and increase in the density of traffic. On the whole, railroad rates in the United States are the lowest in the world. But they can not continue to grow less forever.

While revenue was shrinking, the obligatory expenses of the railways of the country have increased enormously. Their equipment alone is valued at nearly three and a half billion dollars; the increase during the last nine years being 45.3 per cent. in locomotives and 39.7 per cent. in freight-cars. For the mere maintenance of equipment they spent over $413,000,000 in 1910. When we come to consider operation, the figures mount as rapidly as those on a pressure-gage when the needle is racing toward the danger point. The wages of the railroad employees in this country have reached the stupendous total of over $1,200,000,000, a year. According to the advance summary of the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1911, the total number of employees in the United States decreased in that year by 29,611 as compared with 1910, while the total wages paid increased by $64,741,164. In no other occupation has such a showing ever been made. If the wage scale of 1899 had been in effect, the item of labor cost would have been some $300,000,000 less. Against liberal wages the railways do not protest, because they know that they can render safe, adequate, and satisfactory service in proportion as their employees are well fitted and well paid for their work. But new outlay must be balanced by new income unless operation is to cease.

Another item of expense which grows out of all proportion to railway revenue or national development is taxation. In 1890 the taxes paid by all the railroads aggregated $31,207,469; in 1910 they had risen to $103,795,701; for 1911 they are estimated at $109,000,000 and may be a couple of millions more. The increase in twenty years up to 1910 is 233 per cent. This is by direct act of the people. The extravagance of all modern legislative bodies, the doubling of State and national expenses within a few years, and the continuous issue of bonds for all sorts of public purposes formerly met by general taxation, have drained the ordinary sources of revenue. The railroad treasury has come to be looked upon as the public milch cow, from which a new supply of nourishment may always be obtained. So railway taxes have risen by leaps and bounds. Each mile of line in the country paid $199 in taxes in 1890, and $431 in 1910.

The Bureau of Railway News and Statistics estimates the capitalization [of American railways] of 1911 at $59,345 per mile; probably $60,000, in round numbers, represents about the average actual capitalization to-day. This figure is to be compared with the capitalization per mile in other countries, as shown in the following table: United Kingdom, $275,040, England alone, $314,000; Germany, $109,788; France, $139,237. The increase of capitalization per mile of railroad in England and Wales for the nineteen years between 1890 and 1909 was from $255,073 to $328,761, or $73,688; against a total capitalization for all the roads in the United States in 1909 of $59,259. It exceeded our total capitalization by $14,429 per mile. The average annual increase for the nineteen years has been $3,873 per mile, exceeding the entire annual net earnings per mile of railways in this country during the corresponding period. Our capitalization per mile is from one-half to one-fifth that of

(*Continued on page* 1238)

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[*] Passages from an address by Mr. Hill at the Annual Dinner of the Railway Business Association in New York, December 19, 1912. From an advance copy obtained by THE LITERARY DIGEST from Mr. Hill. At the dinner where Mr. Hill's speech was delivered over 900 persons were seated. Among the number were 31 railroad presidents, about 100 railway vice-presidents, and 20 bank presidents.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

DR. WILEY'S SUCCESSOR

THE formidable list of attainments of Dr. Carl L. Alsberg make it evident that if a deleterious ingredient or a pestiferous adulterant is able to get past him, it will have to be pretty elusive. He has been chosen to succeed Dr. Wiley as Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, and no doubt realizes that his row will be hard hoeing, but may also feel that the best wishes of nearly 100,000,000 people are with him. His career thus far is not very well known to the public in general, and the Washington *Star* enlightens us with a few facts about him:

Dr. Alsberg is the son of a chemist and grew up in an atmosphere of chemistry. His early education was obtained in private schools in New York City, and in 1892 he entered Columbia University, receiving the A.B. degree in 1896. He then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, receiving his M.D. degree in 1900, and the degree of A.M. from the university during the same year. He then went to Germany, and during the period from 1900 to 1903 he took graduate work in the University of Strassburg along the lines of pharmacology, physiological chemistry, and internal medicine.

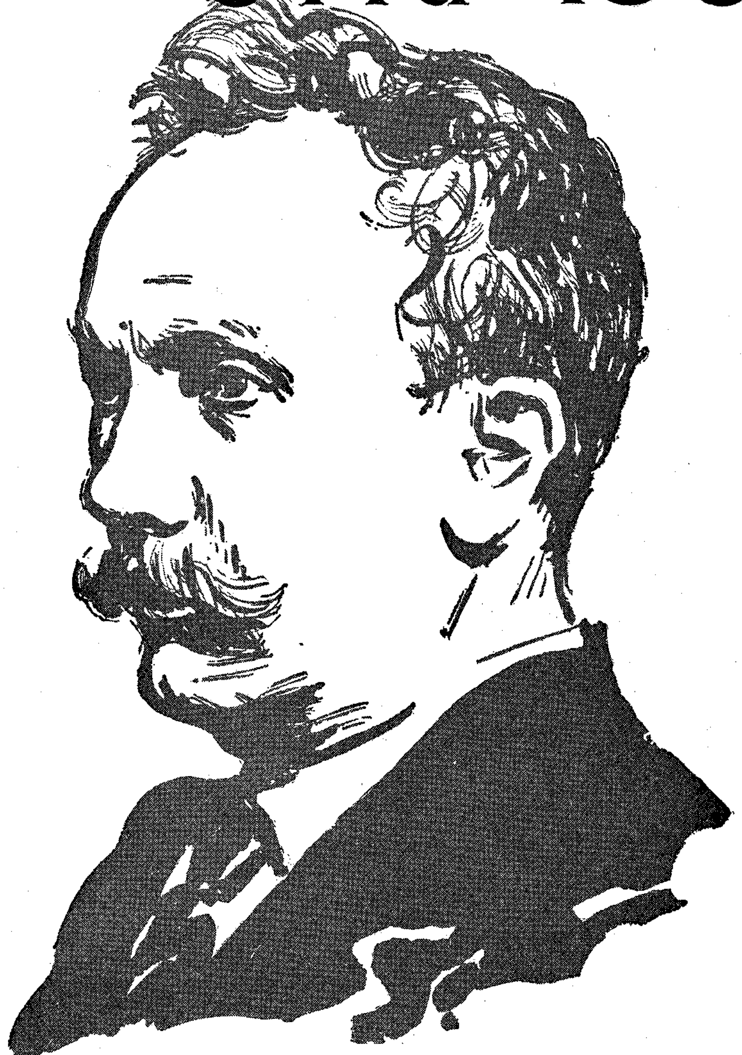
For two months in the spring of 1901 he was a research worker at the German Imperial Institute for Experimental Therapeutics at Frankfurt-am-Main and also at the Senckenbergisches Institut.

He took graduate work at the University Summer School in Berlin during the summer recess of 1901, and from June, 1903, to January, 1904, he was a graduate student in chemistry at the University of Berlin. While in Germany Dr. Alsberg worked under Schmeidburg, who is recognized as the leading chemical pharmacologist in the world.

In September, 1902, Dr. Alsberg was appointed assistant in physiological chemistry at Harvard Medical School, with leave of absence until January, 1903. He was granted leave from June, 1903, to January, 1904, to go abroad for purposes of study. In June, 1905, he was advanced to instructor in biological chemistry at the Harvard Medical School and, jointly with a colleague of the same rank, put in charge of the department of biological chemistry. The next year he was advanced to faculty instructor and made sole head of the department, which position he retained until his resignation in October, 1908, to accept a position in the bureau of plant industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. He was appointed in that bureau after a long search for a man who could combine the sciences of pathology, physiology, and chemistry in such a way as to conduct a number of special investigations, upon which work he has been engaged up to the present time.

Dr. Alsberg has acquired an international reputation as an authority on the biological phases of chemistry. He has been chairman of the new biochemical section of the American Chemical Society—the largest and most influential scientific

Richard STRAUSS



The difference between what you call *mechanical* music and the human-like rendering of the *genuine* PIANOLA-Player-Piano, is clearly expressed by the great musician and composer, Richard Strauss.

RICHARD STRAUSS says: "The very playing of the artist, as if he were sitting personally at the instrument."

We suggest that you read "The Pianolist," a book by Gustave Kobbé—for sale at all bookstores—or we should be pleased to send you a copy with our compliments if you will address Department, "Z."

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PIANOLA

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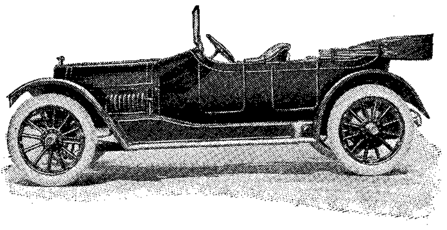
"The American-Built French Car"



THE new Mitchell is American through and through in strength, in staunchness; it is American in the rigid standard of perfection maintained in its materials and workmanship.

The best principles of French automobile designing—the standard of the world—have been worked out in the Mitchell car; adapted, of course, for American conditions.

The mechanical superiority of the Mitchell is just as evident, when comparisons are made. It has been built to give the buyer the best of everything: the best motor, the most complete equipment, the highest development of power, comfort and convenience in every respect; and the best of materials and workmanship.

Finally, it has been built to sell at

$1500 $1850 $2500

All Mitchell 1913 cars have left drive and center control; Bosch ignition; Rayfield Carburetor; Firestone demountable rims; rain-vision windshield; Jones speedometer; silk mohair top with dust cover; Turkish upholstered cushions; Timken front axle bearings; gauges on the dash to show air pressure and oil pressure; gauge in the gasoline tank which shows the amount of gasoline it contains; and a portable electric lamp which also illuminates the instruments on the dash.

All with T-head motor, electric self-starter, electric lighting system, and 36-inch wheels

		Wheel Base	Bore and Stroke	Prices F.O. B. Racine
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society in America—since its formation. At the St. Louis exposition he was the secretary of the section of physiological chemistry of the International Congress of Arts and Sciences. His publications in the field of biochemistry have been numerous.

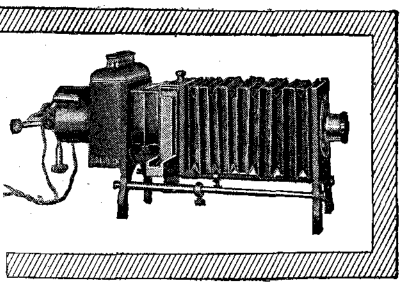
Since being in the service of the Department of Agriculture Dr. Alsberg has received a number of flattering offers to take up work along the lines of pharmacology and chemistry, from colleges and other institutions.

The appointment of Dr. R. E. Doolittle, formerly of the New York food laboratory of the Department, to fill the vacancy left by Dr. Wiley, was only temporary, and it is understood in Washington, says *The Star*, that he will return to his former position when Dr. Alsberg is installed.

A FIGHT FOR A SOUL

A YOUNG man who has spent most of the last eighteen of his thirty-three years in prison for theft was about to be sentenced to another term by Judge Rosalsky in one of the New York criminal courts when Alexander Irvine, the journalist and lay minister, asked to be allowed to take the poor wretch in charge and try to reform him. "I am going to take him home, make him one of the family, and give him a chance to be a man," was Irvine's explanation to Judge Rosalsky. The case was about as near hopeless as any that Irvine could have found if he had searched through all the police stations and jails in the city, but that was the principal reason he was interested in it—he wanted to see if a creature with only the faintest spark of manhood left in him could be reclaimed. What followed is narrated in *The Metropolitan Magazine* by Mr. Irvine himself, who writes:

> That evening, when his nerves were quiet and when he realized in a small measure that he was up against a proposition that was human, I outlined to him a plan of relationship.
>
> "Joe," I said, "they say you are a thief—"
>
> "Sure, but I ain't no more!" he broke in anxiously.
>
> "I know, Joe, but what I want to say is this: If the habit to take things comes to you again, I want to tell you what to do."
>
> "Don't be scared," he pleaded, as he laid his long, sinewy arms on mine. "S'elp me God, I'm on th' level, I am. D'ye think I'd turn you down cold after saving me from twenty years—pshaw, I've got some good in me, you bet I have!"
>
> "You don't understand, Joe; let me explain. Keep quiet and let me tell you."
>
> "Excuse me, mister, I don't mean no harm—I can keep quiet, sure I can. I done it by—Well, I done it for eighteen years—ain't that some quiet?"
>
> "Yes, Joe, you are right, that is a long time to keep quiet, and some day you can



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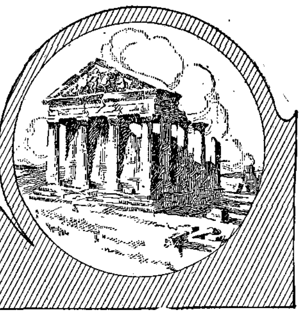

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talk for a week, but I want to tell you about your place in this house."

"Sure, sure, I won't butt in no more!"

"Joe," I said, "I have little in this place that is of very much value, but if you feel that you must take away what there is, I want to tell you what to take first."

"First!"

"Yes, that painting is worth several hundred dollars, but if you take it, you could only sell it for one hundred. Now, to save you trouble, I will write the name and address of a dealer who will buy it on sight for that amount. I will paste it on the back of the——"

"Stop, please," he interrupted, with a pained look. "Say, Boss, d'ye think I'm so badly damned as I'd swipe *your* things—say, what d'ye think, tell me now?"

"I think you are as honest as I am, and as good as I am, but you promised not to 'butt in!'"

"Sure, go on!" he said, and he put his hand over his mouth.

"Here are a few other things. They can be disposed of easily. I will write a list of them, you will carry it in your pocket. I will give you a written certificate to the effect that they were mine and that I gave them to you—do you understand?"

He said "Yes," but he didn't. . . .

"Now, Joe, I am to be a father to you, or a brother—I know a lot of things; you know a lot of things, too. What you know and what I know lead to different conclusions—they may do that and they may not, but put away from your mind fear and suspicion, and let us share life with each other."

He listened quietly. There was no outburst of emotion or gratitude whatever. He looked somewhat dazed, but nodded affirmatively when I made a point.

I gave him a series of duties to perform—household chores. I tried to inoculate him with a sense of freedom, but the virus didn't work. I wanted him to cooperate, but he obeyed and fawned. Late in the night of that memorable first day, he knocked gently at my study door.

"Come in," I called.

"Say, mister," he said, "that lock on your front door is on the bum!"

"I know it."

"Ye know it?"

"Yes, I put it on the bum!" He looked bewildered. I bade him sit down, and as he sat I read to him the story of the candlesticks in "Les Miserables." He understood the story well enough, but missed the point I was illustrating. I went over it with him—simplified and paraphrased it until he saw it.

"The old guy had nerve, didn't he?" was his strange comment.

"Do you mean Jean Valjean?"

"No, I mean the bishop."

"Then you think that it takes more nerve to take the locks off the door than to break in and rifle the house—is that it?"

"Oh, sure, you bet it does!"

Next morning when I came downstairs, he was yawning and stretching himself in the kitchen.

"How did you sleep?"

"Not a —— wink," he said.

"Why?"

"I was sure every minute that somebody would come in and swipe everything in the house!"

In his sixth year he had been taken from

The Farce of Competitive Bids

Competitive bidding is one of the principal causes of the suspicion with which building operations are generally regarded.

A SYSTEM of procedure seems to have developed in which we see the owner and the contractor opposing each other. By their false attitudes they have made their interests antagonize each other, while co-operation would be better for both.

By the competitive process, the owner places two or more contractors in positions antagonistic to each other and to himself. He does not understand the details of a building operation, neither does he understand the units of cost which go to make up the total sum which he should pay. Therefore, he falls to bargaining—he plays at the other man's game, apparently expecting that through some magic he will find his treasure-house safe in the keeping of the man who has been most severely worsted in the fight which he himself has instituted.

This is competition! Is it reasonable?

HERE is another phase of the competitive system: As nearly as can be estimated, one set of plans out of every ten and one contractor's estimate out of every seventeen are accepted by owners. The cost of preparing rejected plans and estimates is said to approximate 10% of the cost of building. Somebody ultimately pays for this waste. Who is it? Your common sense will tell you.

THEORETICALLY the competitive system is supposed to insure top-notch results at low-notch cost; practically, it comes far short of its purpose. Specifications which mean one thing to owner and architect, usually mean something different to each bidding contractor.

Three big up-standing facts compel thought:

1. Buildings erected under the competitive system are seldom delivered to their owners *ready for occupancy* at the estimated cost.

2. The most important building operations today are being done on some approximately non-competitive plan.

3. We established the non-competitive plan of building 15 years ago.

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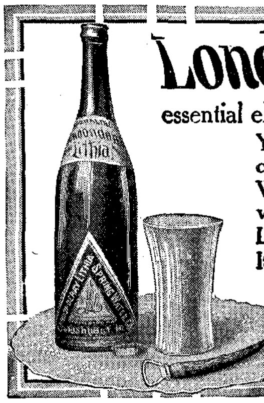

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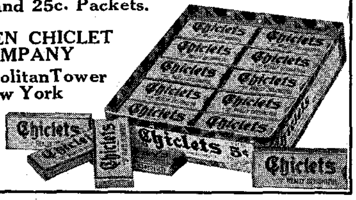

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his mother, a peasant girl, and placed in a religious school and remained there until he was fourteen. He was given the choice of a military career or a life under the roof which had sheltered him for nine years, and he refused both. One day he was taken to Chicago by an elderly man who deserted him in a day or two. The boy became a vagrant, and then—

The sign "Unser Fritz" over a Clark street saloon attracted him. He entered and dipt his hand into the first free sop. A young thug got hold of him and introduced him to a gang. Joe suspected them as little as he had suspected the monks in the monastery. He was "a good thing," and two of the gang brought him to New York. There Joe was given a new suit of clothes and was sent out to sell similar suits.

"I sold two suits an' then got pinched," he said. The clothes on his back and the clothes on his arm had been stolen from a wholesale house by the process of an inside accomplice. He got five years.

"Did you have a lawyer?" I asked.

"No, sir, they didn't give me one an' th' dub what give me th' job told th' judge that I was th' guy what planned it all!"

We were sitting at the window one evening after supper talking, when a rat ran across the yard. I exprest an aversion to rats.

"Ah," he exclaimed, "they ain't bad. I teached one to sit on its hind end an' take bread off the end of a stick. I called him 'Padre.' He knowed German, he did; I always spoke to him in German. He'd sometimes climb up on my cot an' snooze aroun' like a kitten. He got so he'd come out when I'd whistle. We were friends for a whole year. One Sunday I whistled all day for him but he never come out. I think he was dead. I was lonely then, you bet I was."

When his first term was over, Joe tried hard to brace up, and a young girl he met in a cheap lodging-house did all she could to encourage him. The two eventually fell in love and were married, but because of their poverty and Joe's bad reputation they were not allowed to live together. The theft of an old music-box with which he hoped to entertain himself in hours of depressing loneliness was the means of sending him back to prison for five years. That term finished, he went back and searched for his wife, and had doors slammed in his face when he made inquiries. After that, he went down and down until he lost hope of ever being able to become a decent citizen. Mr. Irvine goes on to tell of some of the difficulties he encountered while trying to give the outcast a chance:

> Near us lived a prominent woman—one of the finest women in the land and one identified with social reforms. I told her Joe's story—it was a mistake. I should not have told any one. One day she lost a garment and she at once thought of poor Joe. In vain did I point out that he did not need either the garment or the money. In vain I offered to replace it. Detectives from headquarters came after Joe. For weeks he was on the rack. He could not sleep nor eat.

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"The boy handles all my money," I told them. "He has a certificate that everything in this house belongs to him. Why should he steal?" They didn't know—"but."

The contents of his box were turned out. My apartment was searched. The second-hand stores were searched. They came day after day—they came in shifts and asked the same questions as they came. Joe lived in nervous dread of arrest.

The detectives finally laid the blame where it may have belonged—on a servant in my friend's apartment.

"Two places of safety for mine," Joe said. "Jail, an' when I'm dead."

I introduced him to a church. That, too, was a mistake. The church is the last place on earth where such a man will find help. He will get alms there. He may get a job there or be put in the way of finding one, tho even that is uncertain. The minister of the church, like the lady who lost the garment, was one of the finest people that ever breathed the breath of life. The sexton was a man with a heart. I erred grievously, however, when I told the *assistant* minister the story of my friend. He wasn't big enough, nor broad enough, nor good enough to understand. The lady into whose Bible class I placed Joe took as much of an interest in Joe as any lady of her station could. She tried to make Joe feel welcome around the place, and when he was just beginning to feel that she meant it, the sexton got orders from the assistant minister that Joe was to be kept away from the place. He said it "wasn't a refuge for ex-convicts." It was a crass, vulgar statement, but it was true. I had to tell Joe, and when I told him it was like a smash between the eyes.

"I knowed it, I knowed it," was all he said. He continued to go on Sunday mornings to the lady's Bible class. She was different. The minister was chagrined that it happened, but it happened. It happened in all the churches I have ever been connected with, and I have been minister of several. It isn't the minister. It isn't any particular phase or functionary—it's the institution. It isn't built on these lines. It doesn't exist for that sort of work. It is as far removed from the actualities as heaven is removed from hell.

A small group of college graduates came to town to "uplift the masses" by the process of journalism. High-minded men—most of them—but without ballast enough to steady their own ships. They had rooms in our house. Joe, in confidence, told them his story. He erred. They looked upon him as "copy." They "worked" him to serve their own ends. They borrowed money from him and never paid it back. . . .

One day in the spring of 1911 I got a fragmentary note from Joe in which this sentence occurred:

"Many have had a worse time than me. I ain't no quitter, but excuse me and don't call me down if I tell you that it takes more nerve for a fella like me to go on than to quit."

Two days after the letter was written, Joe was crossing the New York Central tracks at Cold Spring, N. Y., with a horse and buggy when he was struck by the Twentieth Century Limited and killed.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

(Continued from page 1232)

European countries; partly because the initial cost of construction was greater there, but largely because of a fixt difference in policy. The American railway makes improvements so far as possible out of earnings or surplus, leaving capital account to carry only new construction. The European road distributes earnings among its stockholders, and issues new capital to provide necessary betterments. The difference accounts for the sharp contrasts of the figures presented above. The American policy is in the public interest, because it tends to keep fixt charges down.

A capitalization of $60,000 per mile will not transact the business of this country. On all trunk-lines and wherever population becomes dense and traffic heavy, capitalization will have to be made larger for new facilities and double tracking. The heavy amounts required to provide terminals must also be charged to capital account. With wages and material as high as they are now, billions will be required. If additional money must be borrowed for the less permanent improvement, the country will eventually have to carry a capitalization more nearly approaching that of Europe; and, as a necessary corollary, rates will rise to a corresponding level.

The railways are entitled to confidence and relief because they have displayed efficiency in the conduct of their business. This is just as marked as their relatively low capitalization. The figures already given show an increase of traffic in a year about five times as great as the increase of equipment and eleven times the increase of mileage. Yet the machine has been hauling its load, because efficiency has been developed. Heavier rails, larger engines, cars of greater capacity, increased train movement, and the full utilization of equipment have kept business moving. The density of traffic in England, France, and Germany should be as much greater than in the United States as the density in the Middle exceeds that in the far Western States. Yet here are the facts: France, 496,939 ton miles per mile of road; United Kingdom, 529,622; Germany, 827,400; United States (1910), 1,071,086.

It is clear that our railroads have been capably managed, and that the resources and powers entrusted to them are being used to the highest business advantage. How the money they spend is being employed is shown by the fact that our railroads move 272 ton miles of freight per dollar of net revenue, where the United Kingdom shows only 58, Germany 172, and France 88. For honest and efficient conduct our railways have no equals in the world. By this supreme test they declare their fitness for the gigantic work that still remains to be undertaken.

The theory of encouraging home industry has prevailed in this country during the greater part of our national existence. Import duties averaging 41.22 per cent. were levied in 1911. The advocates of the system claim this is done to protect American labor. Our manufactures are protected as a matter of national policy. Transportation costs the public from one-third to one-half as much here as in Europe. This cheapness is not purchased at the cost of the workingman. In 1910 the average daily earnings of railway employees in the United States were more than twice as great as in the United Kingdom, and two and three-quarters times as much as on the Prussian-Hesse system in Germany. As employers of labor and also as producers of a commodity that everybody uses directly or indirectly, paying that labor more than it receives anywhere else in the world and supplying that service for less than is charged anywhere else in the world, the railroads deserve a public consideration not extended to them now.

The railroads should be permitted to earn and hold a surplus equal to 50 per cent. of the amount they pay out in dividends, to be held for emergencies and applied to improved facilities. There are many expenses, and new ones constantly arising, that must not be added to capital charge unless rates are to be made that the public can not and ought not to be asked to bear. In addition to the heavy demands of the ordinary growth of traffic, there are many extraordinary expenses. Public authorities do not hesitate to order the railroads to provide additional equipment. This, being only partially under the owner's control, is soon scattered over the country. The weaker roads prefer paying a per diem charge to buying for themselves. This compels the stronger roads practically to provide new equipment for the whole country and pay the cost of it from their own resources. Grade crossings must be eliminated both in the cities and in the country. The ordering of these is held to be a legitimate part of the police power of the State, whose exercise is unlimited. To raise or lower tracks at a single city may cost millions of dollars. This class of expenses grows very rapidly in the United States as population becomes denser. Shall we capitalize them also, as has been done abroad? Safety-appliances must be adopted. Ingenuity is adding yearly to the number of these; and the public demands rightly that they be put into use as soon as their value is demonstrated. But all these things take money —and a lot of it.

Steel cars are a good illustration of this kind of expense. They are coming into general use, and it has been proposed to make their purchase and employment compulsory even before their benefits have been fully proved. To buy them is a big expense, but that is only the beginning. A train made up of them is 65 per cent. heavier than one composed of old-style cars. More trains must be run to render the same service. Tracks and bridges must be strengthened. So the cost of service is increasing all the time through improvements that the railroads are just as anxious as the public to adopt. Every one of these improvements costs money Very few of them produce one dollar of additional revenue. Yet the railroads must pay their bills or go into the hands of a receiver. Such an increase of rates as will cover these expenses, the accumulation of at least such a surplus as will furnish funds for these daily demands in the domestic economy of the railroads, must be authorized, unless traffic is to decrease, transportation facilities to grow worse instead of better, or capitalization to be increased until any rates that the people can pay will fail to cover the fixt charges of the common carriers.

Since the greatest need is larger and better terminals, the process of improvement will be costly. Since the sum to be raised must be reckoned in billions, the railroads, if they are to maintain their wage scales, and their standards of efficiency, must be permitted to charge such rates as will enable them to pay interest on the additions to capitalization representing the money invested in new terminals, and also accumulate a surplus sufficient to take care of the constantly arising demands for additions to the existing plant. Courts and commissions will see that excessive rates are not collected. On the other hand, the courts have affirmed the right of the companies to earn a reasonable return on the total value of their property.

Between these well-marked lines the railway rates should move according to the needs of traffic and the development of the business of the country. Rates either permanently unchanged at the present figure or lowered by compulsion mean, in view of the existing emergency, nothing but ruin. That ruin will not be so immediate or complete for the railroads themselves as it will be for the business interests to which they will no longer be able to give a prompt and adequate service. It will be far-reaching, because its effects will touch every man, however humble, who is engaged in productive industry. If it comes it will be the most disastrous catastrophe in all our business experience. The whole question may be summed up in the simple fact that the business of this country has grown beyond the possibility of being handled by a railroad system costing on an average $60,000 a mile. The experience of the whole world is against such a proposition.

BOND HOUSES AND GET-RICH-QUICK PROMOTERS

In addition to the replies made elsewhere in this issue by Roger W. Babson to inquiries from THE LITERARY DIGEST, as to the present situation and the immediate outlook, Mr. Babson gave to THE DIGEST at the same time a reply to its inquiry for his views as to the significance of the increased sale, in the past few years, of railway and industrial securities, mainly bonds, through the mails by reputable bond houses. This movement has given much promise of providing a severe check to the fraudulent operations of mining, oil, and other promoters as brought to light through recent investigations by the Post Office Department. On this subject Mr. Babson said he was glad "to add one word suggested by reports of the recently uncovered swindle, said to be the most astounding in proportions of any within the history of our country. Surely this should act as an antidote against the temptations into which our investors are led under pressure of high cost of living. So long as we remain loyal to the well-established bond houses of highest reputation and standing, who, moreover, I believe are earnestly trying to provide us with the greatest income consistent with security,—we are safe. When we try to dicker with slick strangers, fifteen million dollars is the penalty. This prodigious punishment was not wholly in vain if it serves to strengthen investors in their loyalty to their best friends."

The $15,000,000 swindle, to which Mr. Babson refers, is a late supplement to the

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Public Service Corporations, as the name implies, enter into more direct contact with the general public than corporations of any other character.

Electricity, gas, water, telephone, street and interurban railway service, while not personal necessities to the extent that every person must employ them in order to exist, are, nevertheless, community necessities.

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We recommend for January investment the following Public Service issues:

	To yield about
SYRACUSE, LAKE SHORE & NORTHERN R. R., First Mortgage 5% Bonds	5.15%
LOS ANGELES RAILWAY, First and Refunding 5% Bonds	5.15%
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JOPLIN & PITTSBURG RAILWAY, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	5.15%
NORTH SHORE GAS, First Mortgage 5% Bonds	5.20%
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If you are an investor of large or small means, we suggest that you send for a complimentary copy of this booklet, which will be mailed postpaid upon request.

Ask for Booklet No. D-77 and latest price list of sound bonds.

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report of the Postmaster General, published early in the year, showing that during the year 1911 the public had been defrauded through the mails to the extent of at least $100,000,000. Since the discovery of the $15,000,000 swindle, "a nation-wide raid," says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, involving the arrest practically simultaneously of 173 persons in the principal cities of the country, was made to-day [November 21] by post-office inspectors and United States marshals upon physicians and drug concerns charged with misuse of the mails to solicit criminal medical practise, or to dispose of medicines and instruments connected with such practise."

THE RECENT DECLINES IN THE STOCK MARKET

During the week ending December 14 heavy declines took place in the quotations of nearly all "listed" railway and industrial stocks. Over fifty of these stocks made at the Stock Exchange new low records for the year. From the highest prices of the year, thirty of them showed a loss in market value of about $600,000,000. In copper stocks the declines were particularly heavy, thirty-eight showing a loss in market value of $160,000,000. In the case of Union Pacific the quoted price was the lowest that had been touched since the recovery from the panic of 1907. In the following table are shown high and low prices for 1912, the low for the week ending December 14 and the number of points in the decline from the highest prices of the year. Prices for thirty stocks are shown. The average decline for the thirty was 12.9, but several, as will be seen, declined more than 20 points:

	High 1912	Low 1912	Low for Week	Decline from year's hghst.
Amal. Copper	92 ¾	60	72 ¼	20 ½
Am. Beet Sugar	77	47 ¼	47 ¼	29 ¾
Am. Can	47 ¾	11 ¼	26	21 ¾
Am. Smelt	91	67 ⅞	68	23
Am. Sugar Refng	133 ½	113 ½	113 ½	20
Am. Tobacco	324 ½	241 ⅛	256	68 ½
Atchison	111 ¾	103 ¼	104 ⅜	7 ⅜
Balt. & Ohio	111 ⅞	101 ¼	102 ⅞	9
Beth. Steel	51 ⅝	16 ⅛	33 ⅝	18
B. R. T	94 ½	76 ¾	85 ⅜	9 ⅛
Canadian Pacific	283	226 ½	253 ¼	29 ¾
Ches. & Ohio	85 ¼	68 ¼	76 ⅝	8 ⅝
C., M. & St. P	117 ⅝	99 ⅜	109 ½	8 ⅛
Consol. Gas	149 ½	135 ¾	135 ¾	13 ¾
Erie	39 ⅛	30 ¼	30 ¼	8 ⅞
Gt. Northern pfd	143 ¾	126	132	11 ¾
Inter-Met. pfd	67 ⅜	53 ⅜	57 ⅝	9 ¾
Lehigh Valley	185 ¾	155 ⅞	164 ½	21 ¼
Missouri Pacific	47 ¾	35	39 ¾	8
N. Y. Central	121 ½	106 ¼	107	14 ½
Nor. & West	119 ¼	107 ¾	110 ½	8 ¾
Northern Pacific	131 ½	115 ⅜	117 ⅞	13 ⅝
Pennsylvania	126 ¼	119 ⅞	119 ⅞	6 ⅜
Reading	179 ¼	148 ⅛	161 ¾	17 ½
Rock Island pfd	59 ⅝	42 ¾	42 ¾	16 ⅞
Southern Pacific	115 ½	105 ½	106 ⅛	9 ⅜
Southern Ry	32	26 ½	27	5
Union Pacific	176 ¾	150 ¾	150 ¾	26
U. S. Steel	80 ¾	58 ¼	63 ¾	17
Utah Copper	67 ½	52 ½	54 ¼	13 ¼

Another interesting table of comparisons for fifteen active stocks is presented by the New York *Evening Post*. This table shows the relation of the low prices for the year ending December 14 to, not only the high and low for 1911, but to the high for 1909 and for 1906, as follows:

	Present price	Low 1911	High 1911	High 1909	High 1906
Amal. Cop.	72 ¼	44	71 ⅝	96 ⅛	118 ¼
Am. Smelt.	68	56 ⅝	83 ⅞	105 ½	174
Atchison	104 ⅜	99 ⅞	116 ⅝	125 ⅜	110 ½
B. & O	102 ⅞	93 ½	109 ¾	122 ¼	125 ⅛
St. Paul	109 ½	105 ¾	133 ½	165 ⅛	199 ⅝
Erie	30 ¼	27 ¼	38 ⅜	39	50 ⅞
Gt. Nor. pf.	131 ½	119	140	157 ⅞	348
Leh. Val.	164 ½	151	186 ⅞	226	172
L. & N.	139 ¼	136 ½	160 ¾	162 ½	156 ½
Nor. Pac.	117 ⅞	110 ¾	137 ⅞	159 ½	232 ½
Reading	161 ⅝	134	161 ⅞	173 ⅜	164
So. Pac.	106 ⅛	104 ½	126 ⅜	139 ⅛	97 ½
So. Ry.	27	24 ¾	33 ⅜	34	42 ⅞
Un. Pac.	150 ¾	153 ½	192 ⅜	219	195 ⅜
U. S. Steel	63 ¾	50	82 ¼	94 ⅞	50 ¼

It appears from this table, as well as from the previous one, that none of the active stocks was forced down to the lowest prices reached in 1911, except Union Pacific. All the stocks, however, are from 10 to 70 points below the high prices reached in 1909, when a premature boom was brought about by the "sunshine movement" of that year. Compared with 1906, however, stocks are all much lower, except Southern Pacific and Steel.

The Odd Lot Review presents a table of "figures which speak louder than words," the same being intended for prospective investors. It shows the lowest quotations for the week ending December 17, the estimated percentage of the highest earnings on the stock, the dividend rate, and the investment yield of several of the best-known railroad stocks at recent prices, as follows:

Name of Stock	Low Dec. 11–12 1912	Est. Erng. on Stock	Dividend Rate	Investment Yield
Atchison	104 ½	9.66%	6%	5.74%
B. R. T	85 ¾	8.25%	5%	5.82%
B. & O	103	7.88%	6%	5.82%
Del. & Hud	152 ¾	12.92%	9%	5.52%
Gt. Nor. pfd	132	11.34%	7%	5.30%
Ill. Cent	125	3.36%	7%	5.60%
N. Y. Cent	108 ½	7.42%	5%	4.59%
Nor. Pac	117 ⅞	8.64%	7%	5.93%
Penn	119 ⅞	8.14%	6%	5.00%
St. Paul	109 ½	2.34%	5%	4.57%
St. L. S.-W	75	9.59%	5%	6.67%
So. Pac	107 ½	8.77%	6%	5.58%
Union Pac	150 ¾	15.40%	10%	6.51%

TIGHT MONEY AS A CAUSE OF THE DECLINES

Much discussion has taken place as to why the December stock market break occurred in the face of bumper crops, wide industrial activity, splendid trade, and employment for labor much beyond the supply. Among the explanations offered is one by C. W. Barron, proprietor of the Boston *News Bureau*, who says in *The American:*

"The main reason is money. When banks are under their required 25-per-cent. reserve, and good crops and active business are taking money from the centers to the agricultural sections and also into the United States Treasury, there is no margin of funds for the support of speculative stocks, or even for the protection of the prices of investment shares.

"The bears see their advantage and immediately sell other people's stocks, borrowing them of their brokers from day to day to meet their deliveries. When 1,000 shares of stock for investment or speculative purposes is in demand the bears offer 10,000 shares and force down the price; and what they sell at a higher price they buy at a lower price of frightened investors or speculative holders whose margins are exhausted or in danger. You saw Steel sell at 22 when it was earning 14 per cent. and money was ungettable, and you saw it sell at 90 when money was easy at 3 per cent. and the stock was not earning $10 per share. You saw Union Pacific sell at $100 a share in 1907 when it was earning just as much as when it sold for nearly twice that sum.

"With Europe armed to the teeth and every European country husbanding its financial resources, no substantial relief to the American money market could be looked for from the other side."

Discussing reasons for the tight money market, *The Wall Street Journal* says large demands for new capital will soon be made by several foreign powers, and meanwhile the industrial demands will continue large. Italy and the Balkan States are mentioned as likely to lead in demands from foreign nations. The demands of railways for extensions and additional rolling stock promise also to continue heavy. None of these things is calculated to relieve the monetary depression, which has been further accentuated by the great rise in commodity prices. "Only by the pricking of the bubble of credit expansion," says the writer, "can relief be found." He adds:

> "The general stock of money in the United States, which was only $3,069,976,000 as recently as June 30, 1906, stood at the beginning of this month at $3,705,833,000, or an increase of 20.06 per cent. in a little more than six years. Thus, the money supply has struggled bravely to keep pace with credit expansion, but has not kept up with the swelling balance-sheets of the banks, which for the last four years have increased in assets at the rate of nearly 7 per cent. per annum.
>
> "Obviously, if the rose-colored report of the heads of Government bureaus on our expanding agricultural production, foreign trade and banking resources are well founded, it represents a great demand for both currency and credit. It is to be feared that many of these figures are based upon increase in prices rather than increase in quantity of goods produced and transported. Such a process of expansion almost inevitably causes high discount rates.
>
> "The time may come when the limit will be reached of the capacity of the money market to take care of these enhanced values, the bubble of credit will be pricked, and we shall be face to face with another severe monetary stringency, if not with actual panic."

THE U. P. AND S. P. DISSOLUTION

American and foreign financial journals discuss at length the problem that confronts the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railway system in conforming to the recent decision of the Supreme Court, in dissolution of the merger effected under the late Mr. Harriman. In spite of the heavy decline in Union Pacific stock immediately after the decision, none of these journals takes the view that the dissolution can do any harm to stockholders in either railroad. In fact, it is considered generally that stockholders will in the end secure substantial benefits. Writers keep in mind the results which followed the dissolution of the Northern Securities Company, and the American Tobacco and Standard Oil corporations. In all these cases the stockholders were better off after the dissolution than they were before it. *The London Economist* outlines as follows the possible methods by which the decision of the court may be complied with:

> "Two or three courses are possible. One is that a part of the $126,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock which it owns may be given to the Southern Pacific in exchange for its holding of Central Pacific stock and that the balance may be sold. The purchase of Central Pacific stock on a par basis would involve a payment of $67,000,000.
>
> "A second course, and one that is favored by the shareholders of the Union Pacific, is the announcement of a cash dividend by that company coupled with the privilege of subscribing for a corresponding amount of Southern Pacific stock. The

An Attractive Public Utility Security for January Investment

Among the many attractive offerings we are making for the January investment period are the 5% First Mortgage Bonds of the West Penn Traction Company, to which we draw particular attention. This company is one of the largest, most successful, and most progressive of its type in the United States. The bonds we are offering have been issued for recent additions and improvements to the system, increasing its earning capacity. The issue is protected by ample equities, high earning power and good management, and the property is located in a rapidly growing and prosperous territory.

PROPERTY—This company operates 301 miles of interurban and city electric railway lines serving over 100 cities and towns in the district immediately surrounding Pittsburgh, Pa., and within a radius of from 50 to 75 miles of that city. Through its 300 miles of high tension transmission lines it furnishes light and power service in approximately 125 cities and towns in the same district. Its central steam power house has a capacity of 55,000 H.P., while from nine auxiliary power houses 11,900 additional horse power is furnished.

TERRITORY SERVED—The territory served is one of the largest industrial sections in the world. The total population served directly with light, power, and transportation, exclusive of the city of Pittsburgh, which is one of the terminals of the property, is about 850,000. During the last decade, the increase in the population of the cities served by this company was over 70 per cent., according to the United States Census, being more than twice the average increase of cities in the United States.

EARNINGS—The company has gross earnings nearly four times as large as they were in 1905. Its net earnings are more than double the interest on its bonded debt. By reason of the construction of a hydro-electric enterprise now under way the cost of operation of the property will be reduced and its output of electricity for power and lighting purposes will be increased largely, which increase should be reflected in handsome increases in net revenue.

FRANCHISES—The franchises are either perpetual or for 990 years. Practically all tracks and transmission lines outside of municipalities are on private rights-of-way.

EQUITY—The bonds are followed by listed stocks having at present market quotations a valuation in excess of $13,000,000. This equity is greater than the entire bonded debt.

PROSPECTS OF FUTURE GROWTH—The company has recently acquired a number of profitable electric railway and light properties which, with the natural expansion of its main system, has created a demand for power far in excess of the present capacity of its steam power plants. To meet this increased demand a hydro-electric enterprise, which will have an ultimate capacity of over 100,000 H.P., is being developed. Within the terriory served by this company, according to the United States Census, more than 2,000,000 H. P. is installed, the cost for the production of which is much greater than the price at which the company can furnish power, thus assuring a ready market for the increased output as soon as it is available.

MANAGEMENT—The ownership and management of the company are in thoroughly experienced hands. The efficient direction of the company's affairs is evidenced by the growth and economical operation of the property.

At the price offered these bonds yield about 5.20% annually. The issue is listed on the stock exchanges in several large cities.

Further details concerning this issue will be included in Circular No. 285, issued on or about January 1st. This circular will contain brief descriptions of many attractive offerings, including the securities of water works, traction, hydro-electric, and other public utility companies with successful records. It will also contain offerings of municipal bonds, tax exempt in various states, among which will be found the Allegheny County, Pa., 4's, and Washington County, Pa., 4½'s, recently purchased by this house. Write for this circular.

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40,000	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	6's	"	5.50
30,000	Chatham, Va.	5½	"	5.20
12,000	Pilot Rock, Ore.	6's	"	6.00

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undivided surplus to profit and loss of the Union Pacific and its auxiliaries at the end of June, 1911, was no less than $187,000,000, and the undivided surplus for the past year was over $8,000,000, so that the total undivided surplus at the present time is not far short of $200,000,000. The amount of Union Pacific stock is $216,000,000, and it would be quite feasible for the company to declare a 60-per-cent. cash dividend attended by the privilege to Union Pacific stockholders to subscribe at par for its holding of $126,000,000 of Southern Pacific common stock."

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* remarks, after careful consideration, that "of all the possible methods it would seem that the best way would be to offer Union Pacific shareholders the right to purchase the $126,650,000 Southern Pacific at cost—say, $60 an share." By this means, Union Pacific shareholders "as individuals would still control the Southern Pacific just as the Lackawanna & Lehigh Valley shareholders control the divorced coal properties." The writer continues:

"Union Pacific purchased its Southern Pacific with the proceeds of bonds that have since been converted into stock. To make the Union Pacific shareholders a present of the $126,650,000 Southern Pacific would be equivalent to declaring a stock dividend, *a transaction that would* hardly be approved by the courts. Union Pacific could apply the $75,000,000 received from the sale of $126,650,000 Southern Pacific at 60 either to the purchase of Central Pacific or to the double-track and other improvement work now going on.

"Just how the Union Pacific can secure control of the Central Pacific has not been made plain; if such a deal could be arranged, however, Union Pacific would in the matter of 'other income' stand about where it does to-day, the $7,396,000 dividends received on Central Pacific stock balancing the $7,599,000 now received on Southern Pacific. If the Union Pacific applies the $75,000,000 received from the sale of $126,650,000 Southern Pacific at 60 to improvements, it would mean a loss of something like $2,849,000 a year in 'other income,' for Union Pacific will have to pay at least 5 per cent. for its money. With no further shrinkage in income from investments, Union Pacific could go on paying 10 per cent., for the annual surplus over dividends, since the 10-per-cent. rate was established in 1906, has been as follows: In 1912, $8,393,000; 1911, $14,334,000; 1910, $19,819,000; 1909, $17,938,000; 1908, $12,188,000; 1907, $10,687,000."

The Financial World remarks that after the separation, "the two railroads should experience no difficulty in earning their dividends." It adds that, "if anything, eventually both stocks should be worth more than when the properties were joined together." The recent weakness in Union Pacific stock on the Exchange "can not legitimately be ascribed to the court decisions," says the writer further. That decision "fell upon a market which was already reactionary in consequence of other causes."

The Financial Chronicle shares in the opinion that the Southern Pacific stock should be offered to Union Pacific stockholders "at the precise cost of such shares to the Union Pacific Company." That would be "the only really feasible proposition." The Southern Pacific stock was bought at different prices. At one time, about $55 a share was paid. Another block at the same price was acquired afterward. For still another lot, par was paid. The writer estimates that the average price was about $70 a share. Hence, if the

Start The Year Right

The New Year is a good season for every man to take stock of his progress and his resources—his financial resources—for, after all, it is dollars that produce income, and it is income that furnishes the comforts of life for himself and those around him.

This question of income leads directly to the subject of conservative investment, because it is through the medium of conservative investment that the thinking man seeks to provide for the future welfare of himself or those dependent upon him. It is for this reason that you should resolve to begin the New Year by becoming an investment bond owner, and to make it a habit to add to your holdings of good bonds month by month or year by year. We shall be pleased to send you free of cost

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Public Utility Securities

Public utility companies supply a service which the community needs and insists on having regardless of prevailing business conditions. The demand for this service is continuous and practically uniform even during periods of depression. People have to ride on street cars, and use water, and burn gas and electric light during bad times as well as good. For this reason bonds issued by public utility companies are an attractive form of investment.

We offer three well secured gold notes issued by public utility corporations at prices to yield 5.50%, 5.75% and 6% respectively. Full information will be furnished upon request.

Ask for circular P-144.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street

Capital and Surplus, - - $30,000,000
Deposits, - - - - - 189,000,000

Southern Pacific shares were offered to Union Pacific stockholders at $70, Union Pacific " would be getting back the money paid out for the same, while its stockholders would get valuable rights, inasmuch as Southern Pacific shares are receiving 6-per-cent. dividends and sell well above par." *The Chronicle* notes that the Union Pacific Company has only three months in which to comply with the mandate of the court, while the American Tobacco Company was allowed six months. But the reorganization in the latter case " was necessarily complicated and intricate." The Supreme Court has been appealed to for directions as to how the Southern Pacific Stock shall be disposed of.

STOCK EXCHANGE REFORM

The investigation at Washington of the so-called " money trust " has given fresh interest to the well-known fact that in the case of Stock Exchange loans, the legal rate of interest is often suspended (rates having reached phenomenal figures). The result of this anomaly is that when stock-gamblers were willing to pay a larger interest rate than legitimate business was by law permitted to pay, stock-gamblers got the money and legitimate business suffered. The New York *World* has commented vigorously on this fact. It said further as to the harmful influences of the Stock Exchange:

"The machinery of the Stock Exchange can be used to manipulate prices. It can be used to create a currency stringency. It can be used to fix the rate of interest that productive industry must pay for loans. It can be used to promote a panic. It can be used to demoralize the financial affairs of a whole nation. It is the anarchist of Big Business. Not long ago Senator Root told the New York Chamber of Commerce that 'There are hundreds of thousands of people outside the great industrial communities who think you are a den of thieves. There are hundreds of thousands of people who think the manufacturers of the country are no better than a set of confidence men.'

"That this feeling exists nobody can deny, and the New York Stock Exchange has been the principal agency in promoting the belief that Big Business must necessarily be Big Rascality. The feeling will continue to exist as long as the Stock Exchange is permitted to remain an irresponsible institution that juggles for private profit with the credit and confidence of the country."

The Financial World shares in these views. " The time is at hand," it says, " when the Exchange must heed public opinion." That organization for years " has assumed a rather supercilious attitude, if not one of lofty indifference, with respect to the rights of the public from which its members derive their bread and butter." It adds:

"Until now the Governors have acted as if they were favored by the gods, and free from control or above merited criticism. The very spirit of aloofness which carries the conviction that the Exchange is an institution existing in an atmosphere where common mortals may not dare to penetrate, has aroused the clamor which members now resent as unjustified. Public opinion not only should be listened to but catered to, if the Exchange ever expects in the future to avoid rabid attacks and odious comparisons, such as it is now

Specific Information for January Investors

At this particular season, maturing investments demand the most thoughtful attention of the investor.

Naturally, in re-investing his capital he will be guided by the same fundamental considerations of *safety*, *stability*, *convertibility* and *earning power* that influenced him in the selection of his original investment.

Now, however, an opportunity is presented him to examine the field anew and select a form of security which will combine these four essential features in the *highest* degree. The First Mortgage Bonds owned and offered by us will meet every possible requirement that the most conservative investor can exact. In addition, they present an opportunity to *increase* his investment earnings to 5½ and 6% without any sacrifice of safety or any other desirable quality. These bonds are legal investments for National Banks and for State Banks in Illinois and other states.

5½ to 6% First Mortgage Bonds

We own and offer absolute, direct First Mortgage Bonds to net 5½ to 6%. These attractive investments are secured by direct first liens on the most carefully selected, improved, income-earning Chicago real estate of the highest class. These investments are chosen with the utmost care. *In no case is the conservatively estimated value of the property less than double the total amount of the bond issue, while the income from the property is at least three times the greatest annual interest charge.*

These bonds mature serially in from two to fifteen years and may be obtained in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

It is the record of this house that during the past thirty-one years, in which we have been engaged in handling this class of security exclusively, not one of our clients has ever lost a single dollar, either of principal or interest, on any security purchased from us.

A high degree of convertibility into cash is assured through our custom of repurchasing securities from our clients, when requested, at par and accrued interest, less a net handling charge of 1 per cent.

The INVESTORS MAGAZINE, a semi-monthly publication, together with literature of unusual value to every careful investor, will be mailed on request.

A choice list of carefully selected issues has been prepared. Write for Circular No. 2471

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Based on Corn Belt Property

THERE is probably no better farm land in the world than that embraced in the famous Corn Belt of Illinois.

An improved farm in the Corn Belt constitutes a collateral that cannot be excelled. Its productive power assures an income, crops are practically certain, and the land has a marketable value that is stable. These conditions are favorable for the individual investor. His money is safe, his income is assured.

It has been our business for more than fifty years to sell Illinois First Farm Mortgages to individual investors, to Insurance Companies, Trust Companies, Corporations and estates. We recommend them as a form of investment at once safe, sound and conservative. In all our business career not a cent lost to our customers.

We shall be pleased to mail you our Mortgage List No. 215. Write today.

A. G. DANFORTH & CO., Bankers,
Founded A. D. 1858
Washington, Illinois

50 WORDS ABOUT ODD LOTS

No. 38

ALMOST every man in this country has $20. Almost every man may therefore become an investor.

For, with $20, a man may open a Partial Payment account, and acquire full paid income bearing stocks and bonds, through small monthly payments.

Larger amounts and larger instalments allow larger purchases—that's all.

Send for Circular 4—"The Partial Payment Plan."

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Hydro-Electric Companies

perform the duty of converting into electricity the power produced by falling water—previously wasted—and by means of transmission lines convey this power to distant points for consumption.

UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES

are possessed by these companies for the creation of motive power. Nature provides the raw material, namely, water; the method of operation is simplicity itself; a variety of commercial interests utilizes the power in numerous ways—stability of earnings and a low operating ratio are the natural results.

CAREFUL INVESTIGATION

will demonstrate to investors that safety and a good return are the salient factors possessed by bonds of hydro-electric companies which make them the most attractive form of investment at the present time.

Special letter on
"HYDRO-ELECTRIC BONDS"
Sent on request

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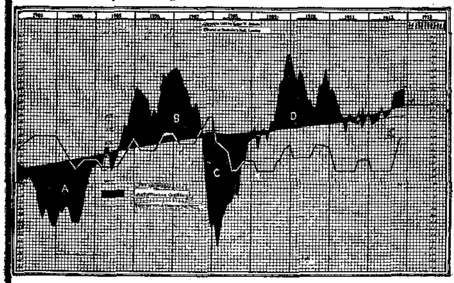
Did You Make Your Investments

at the bottom of Area C
or the top of Area D?

Which?

Take your pencil and mark on the



Babson Composite Plot

the dates of your investments during the past ten years. Frankly, have you always chosen the most favorable time when fundamental conditions were just right to give you the lowest price and the highest yield? Now instead of looking backward and seeing what you ought to have done, why not look ahead and actually do it?
Babson's Composite Plot indicates when fundamental conditions are ripe for buying stocks and bonds. Before you invest another penny, write for our booklet explaining ***When not to Buy Securities,*** which we will send gratis to those interested in the work of the Babson organization. *Address Dept. G-12 of the*

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Largest Organization of its Class in the U. S.

suffering from, a fact made patent by the gloomy atmosphere prevailing among the members.

"The brighter the light of publicity shines the more substantial will the Exchange lay a foundation for public confidence in its purpose to provide a broad, square, and active market."

RISING COMMODITY PRICES

In some groups of cereals weakness occurred in prices during November, but in general the tendency of prices, according to *Bradstreet's* figures, was "upward." The index number for December 1 worked out at $9.5462, which is "a new high point." The rise, however, was very slight over the index number for November 1, being only 7/10 of one per cent. Compared with the first of the year, however, there had been an advance of 6.6 per cent., and as compared with December 1 two years ago a rise of 8.5 per cent. Going back to 1908 and 1907, the advances were found to be 16 per cent. and 12 per cent. respectively. In those two later years, however, prices were "comparatively low, chiefly because of the untoward economic developments that came to the fore in the latter part of 1907." The fact that remains is that prices on December 1 were "at record levels." Such declines as occurred in various groups were "more than absorbed by sharp advances in a multiplicity of articles."

That relief is almost in sight seems to be matter of belief in several quarters. The New York *Times* is among those who look for a change. It notes that the price of corn on December 1 was only 48.7 cents, as compared with 61.8 cents on December 1, 1911. Winter wheat had dropt over 7 cents, to 80.9 cents; spring wheat was 70.1 cents, almost 16 cents lower; oats were more than 13 cents cheaper, barley 34 cents, rye 17 cents, buckwheat 5 cents, potatoes 29 cents, and so on. While these figures are "farm values" and the profits of the middleman must be added to them in order to get the price paid by the consumer, *The Times* believes that with the more bountiful supply of foodstuffs now on hand prices to the consumer " must go down."

"BABY BONDS"

More and more attention is paid by financial journals to the growing custom of issuing "baby bonds." In New York has just been brought out the first number of *The $100 Bond News*, which in its editorial announcement "heralds the dawn of a new era in the financial world." After many trials and tribulations it declares that "one of the most serious economic necessities of the nation has been supplied"—the giving of equal opportunities to the small and large investor in purchasing bonds. Before the advent of the $100 bond, the small investor rarely invested

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Write for booklet and Monthly Magazine "Working Dollars." Both free to those interested in investments.

Manufacturers Commercial Company
297¼ Broadway New York City
PAID IN CAPITAL $1,000,000

A True Test Of Investment Quality

The great insurance companies, banks and trust companies can always be relied upon to purchase only the safest and most attractive bonds in the market. We are now offering, to yield 5.30%, a First Mortgage Bond which has been purchased in large amounts by such institutions. In addition to the safety of this bond and the liberal yield it provides, purchasers can always be assured of a ready market for it.

Send for Circular No. 20 describing this bond and also for a list of the institutions of national reputation who already possess large blocks of this issue.

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Investment Securities
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6% NET and Tested For 30 Years

The First Farm Mortgages offered for sale by us net investors 6% collected and remitted free, and have been tested for 30 years. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.

E. J. LANDER & CO. - GRAND FORKS, N. D.

We net 6% to investors on *1st Mortgage Farm Loans* in the most fertile districts of the famous *Wheat Belt* of North Dakota. Write for list of investments. 22 years in the business. Highest references.

H. BENDEKE, Grand Forks, North Dakota

Telephone Bonds

Deservedly popular are the bonds of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries. The steadily increasing margin of security for principal and interest places these bonds foremost among public service securities. In addition each bond is backed morally and financially by the parent Bell Company. Write for booklet D, "Diversified Investments," describing telephone bonds that pay 5%.

George H. Burr & Company
14 Wall St., New York Rookery Bldg., Chicago
Boston Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco Seattle

is savings in the $1,000 bonds. Instead f doing that, he was more apt to yield to he importunities of unscrupulous promoters, who in a single year have gathered from him and his class through the nails over one hundred million dollars.

Another noteworthy statement in connection with the small investor was made by Frank Trumbull, chairman of the Board of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, at the recent dinner of the Investment Bankers Association. He said:

"One thing that will help bridge over the problem will be to peopleize our industries; that is, to make a wider and wider distribution of securities. There are four billions of dollars in the savings-banks of this country. Think what effect on legislation and on the attitude of the people in all these matters if even one-quarter of that amount could be directly in the hands of individuals in the shape of investments. Why do we go, hat in hand, to the peasants of France to get money for our railroads? If the savings-bank depositors of America are satisfied with 2 or 3 per cent., can you not satisfy them with 5 or 6 per cent.? Perhaps your association can devise ways of increasing from year to year the distribution of securities in smaller denominations. Why not try it? If you can help increase the savings of the people, will you not be widening the opportunities for your own business?"

Meanwhile, *The Investors' Magazine*, of Chicago, declares that, in the "peopleization of the nation's investments lies "the true solution of the problem of great corporations and great concentration of wealth." An era is declared to be already dawning, when the basis of the financial world shall be a democratic one. While banks may centralize and syndicates may underwrite huge bond issues, the true source of credit has come to lie with the people. It is because of the concentration that has taken place in the funds of thousands, and even millions, of savers and depositors that our tremendous industrial expansion in the last forty years has been possible. The writer draws a contrast between present conditions for small investors and those of fifty years ago:

"Then safe investments were limited to local mortgages and Government bonds. Even Government bonds were yielding 7 per cent. interest and were held in doubt by many conservative people. Railroad bonds were a new form of security. Municipal issues were little known and were almost purely local in their distribution. The great international machinery of credit and of confidence was something undreamt of. A generation ago only the wealthy owned bonds. Investment knowledge was something confined to the few. Now, safe securities are generally distributed. Bonds are issued in denominations as low as $100, so that even the small salaried man, who has a few hundred dollars in the savings-bank, may purchase a portion of a great loan from a great banking house."

THEIR POCKET-MONEY

"I do not carry more than $10 in my pocket, as a rule," said a prominent broker recently, as *The Wall Street Journal* reports him, "but I bet you that clerk of mine over there probably has $25 to $50 in his jeans." Fact is, most of the rich men carry little cash in their pockets, and few of them carry their check-books. Their credit is so good everywhere that the

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Walter Tittle

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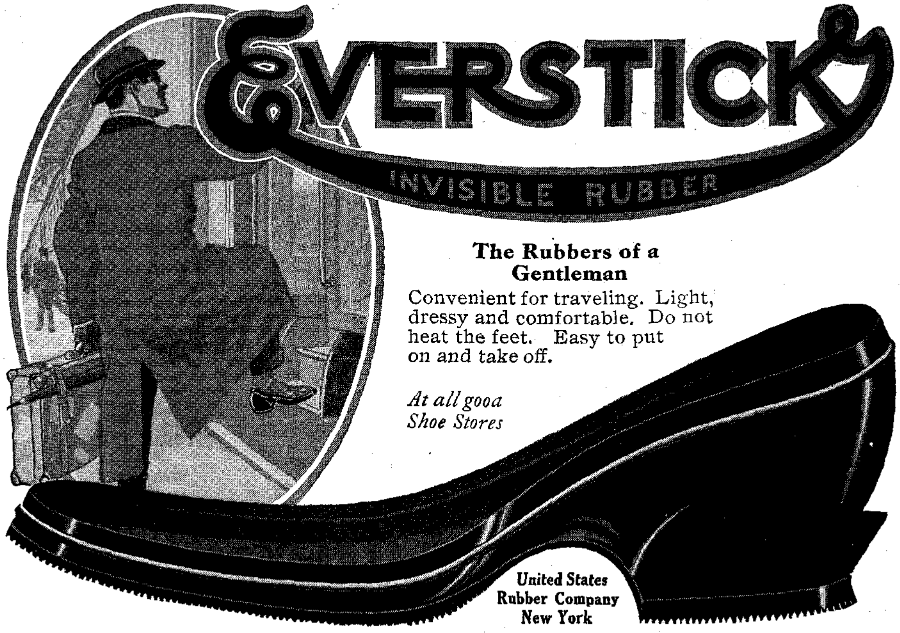

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Convenient for traveling. Light, dressy and comfortable. Do not heat the feet. Easy to put on and take off.

At all good Shoe Stores

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That desirable atmosphere of prosperity and good management belongs to the office furnished with

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Office Equipment

Globe-Wernicke office furniture is notable for its good workmanship, its selected woods, high finish and fine proportions. But its efficiency and economy alone makes it the logical choice of the good business man. Write for catalog.

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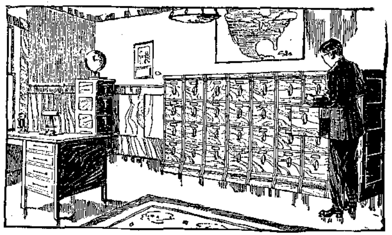

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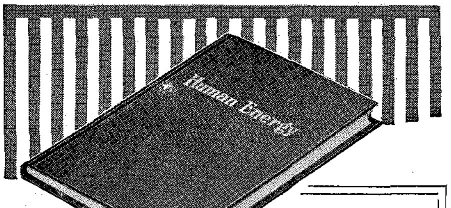
To Youth—where unlimited opportunities await the ambitious
To Middle Age—where a better, happier foothold can be secured.
To Later Life—where sunny skies, warm winters, cool summers add ten years to life.

Answer the call. Write for information about Southern California to Dept. A.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Los Angeles, Cal.



I Want to *Give* You "Human Energy"

My book explains the laws governing right exercise—some of them for the first time. It shows clearly and concisely why a few minutes daily of movements scientifically directed to reach your internal organs—all of which are muscular—will do infinitely more for your health and strength than hours of random exercise.

I offer it to you free, because I want you to understand the principles underlying The Thompson Course, which has brought thousands from uncertain health and inefficiency into fuller, more useful and serener life.

Sooner or later, you will adopt the principles of my Course—all men of sedentary life will. You will find "Human Energy" a real contribution to the science of making the most of oneself. It is startling, yet obviously true. Sending for it puts you under no obligation, except to read it as though it were written by a friend.

J. EDMUND THOMPSON
Suite 75, Exchange Building, Worcester, Mass.

pocketbook is rarely necessary. Andrew Carnegie has been caught short of $1; J. P. Morgan carries only small sums of cash in his pocket, and Theodore N. Vail has had to search for change at times. Daniel G. Reid usually has a roll with high-figured yellow backs on the outside, and most of the prominent steel men are disposed to carry a goodly amount of currency in their pockets. Theodore P. Shonts is generally well supplied. A Wall Street man who knows most of the big men in the Street and in finance says that at least 60 per cent. of these gentlemen do not carry enough cash in their pockets to pay for a good lunch. One of the Vanderbilts was lunching half-a-dozen brokers in London some months ago and his bill came to £7. Mr. Vanderbilt felt in all of his pockets, flushed a bit, then turning to a famous jobber said, 'Bill, lend me a tenner, will you.' "

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Unkind Cut.—A. BORE—" Yes, I learned to play entirely by ear."

MISS BRIGHT—" And have you never had an earache? "—*Judge.*

No Linguist.—BRUSQUE CUSTOMER (in music shop)—" Libretto 'Mikado.' "

NEW ASSISTANT—" I no speak Italiano."—*Sketch.*

Onto It.—BLOBBS—" Skinnum is trying to promote a new mining company. Did you fall for it ? "

SLOBBS—" No; I tumbled."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Facilitated.—" So you are going to quit smoking, eh? "

" That is my intention."

" Be a rather hard job, won't it? "

" I don't think so. My wife will give me a box of cigars for Christmas, and that will make it easy."—*Houston Post.*

Useful Research.—PROFESSOR—" You say you are engaged in some original research. Upon what subject? "

SOPHOMORE—" I'm trying to discover why the ink won't flow from my fountain-pen unless I place it in an upright position in the pocket of a light fancy vest."—*Chicago News.*

Poets With Power.

" Twinkle! twinkle! little star," the
poet said, and lo!
Way above the earth so far the stars a-
twinkling go.
—*San Francisco Call.*

" Roll on, thou deep blue ocean roll! "
another voice was heard.
And ocean rolls obedient to his mandatory
word. —*Louisville Herald.*

" Blow, blow, thou winter wind," the third
one gave command.
And every winter now we hear it blow to
beat the band.
—*Boston Transcript.*

" Thou, too, sail on, O ship of State," a
poet once did sing;
And ever since the ship of State's been do-
ing that same thing.
—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Now that there are so many substitutes remember that

"BAKER'S"

is the

COCOA OF HIGH QUALITY

Absolutely pure, delicious and healthful

Registered, U. S. Pat. Off.
Trade-Mark on Every Package

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Mothersill's is guaranteed not to contain cocaine, morphine, opium, chloral, or any coal-tar products. 50 cent box is sufficient for twenty-four hours. $1.00 box for a Transatlantic voyage. Your druggist keeps Mothersill's or will obtain it for you from his wholesaler. If you have any trouble getting the genuine, send direct to the Mothersill Remedy Co., 407 Scherer Bldg., Detroit, Mich. Also at 19 St. Bride St., London, Montreal, New York, Paris, Milan, Hamburg.

A War Yarn.—The Turkish Army has een "scattered like wool," says a writer. It's "worsted," certainly.—*New York Evening Post.*

Pick-Ups.—FROST—"Where do you get your hats, old man?"

SNOW—"At cafés, usually. But once or twice I've been lucky enough to exchange at church."—*Judge.*

Bargain-Hunter.—MANAGER (five-and-ten cent store)—"What did that lady who just went out want?"

SHOPGIRL—"She inquired if we had a shoe department."—*Boston Transcript.*

One on Teacher.—TEACHER—"Why mmy, Jimmy! Have you forgot your encils again? What would you think of a ldier going to war without a gun?"

JIMMY—"I'd think he was an officer."—*oston Record.*

Asking the Boss.—YOUTH—"Can you ll me which is Mr. Ponsonby?"

LADY—"The man with the gray hair alking to those ladies over there. I am Ir. Ponsonby's wife."

YOUTH—"I know you are, that's why I asked you; as I thought you'd be sure to know."—*Punch.*

A Swat Indirect.—MANDY—"What foh yo been goin' to de post-office so reg'lar? Are yo correspondin' wif some other female?"

RASTUS—"Nope; but since ah been a-readin 'in de papers 'bout dese 'conscience funds' ah kind of thought ah might possibly git a lettah from dat ministah what married us."—*Life.*

Simple Mathematics.—"Hoo is it, Jeemes, that ye mak' sic an enairmous profit aff yer potatoes? Yer price is lower than ony ither in the toon and ye mak' extra reductions for yer freends."

"Weel, ye see, I knock aff twa shillin's a ton because a customer is a freend o' mine, an' then I jist tak' twa hundert-weight aff the ton because I'm a freend o' his."—*Punch.*

Cherished Mementoes.—Senator Clapp, at a dinner in Washington, chuckled over the appearance before his committee of Colonel Roosevelt.

"The Colonel," he said, "certainly got back at everybody. He reminded me of the Irishman.

"A friend of mine, traveling in Ireland, stopt for a drink of milk at a white cottage with a thatched roof, and, as he sipped his refreshment, he noted, on a center table under a glass dome, a brick with a faded red rose upon the top of it.

"'Why do you cherish in this way,' my friend said to his host, 'that common brick and that dead rose?'

"'Shure, sir,' was the reply, 'there's certain memories attachin' to them. Do ye see this big dent in my head? Well, it was made by that brick.'

"'But the rose?' said my friend.

"His host smiled quietly.

"'The rose,' he explained, 'is off the grave of the man that threw the brick.'"—*New York Tribune.*

ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT

NO OTHER GRAPE FRUIT EQUALS IT IN FLAVOR

A well-known physician writes: "I prescribe grape fruit for all my patients, and tell them to be sure and get ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, *as other grape fruit to the Atwood is AS CIDER APPLES TO PIPPINS.*"

The Journal "American Medicine" says: "Realizing the great value of grape fruit, the medical profession have long advocated its daily use, but it has only been within the past few years that the extraordinary curative virtues of this 'king of fruits' have been appreciated. This dates from the introduction of the ATWOOD GRAPE FRUIT, *a kind that so far surpasses the ordinary grape fruit that no comparison can be made.*"

Says E. E. Keeler, M.D., in the "Good Health Clinic": "In all cases where there is the 'uric acid diathesis' you will see an immediate improvement following the use of grape fruit."

If you desire, your grocer or fruit dealer will furnish the ATWOOD Brand in either bright or bronze. It may be procured at first-class hotels, restaurants and clubs. Ask for ATWOOD Brand. For home use buy it by the box; it will keep for weeks and improve.

ATWOOD Grape Fruit is always sold in the trade-mark wrapper of the Atwood Grape Fruit Company.

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Covers thoroughly the history and the principles of prophylaxis.
Preventive operations and medication fully described.
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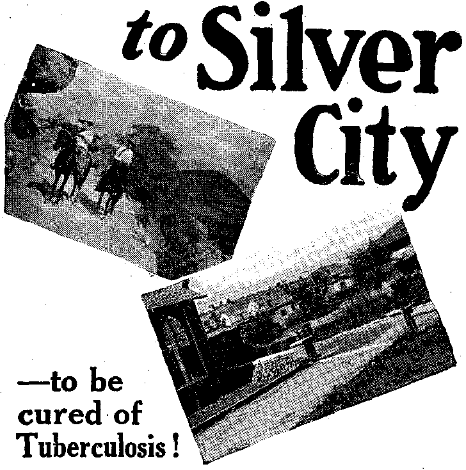
Please send particulars in regard to Accident Insurance. My name, address and date of birth are written below.



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Tuberculous patients should now, above *all* times, realize that the quicker they get away to the most favorable climate, the better chance they have of permanently restored health, and the less a cure will cost them in time and money. A delay of one winter often transforms a most *hopeful* case to a *hopeless* one. "Where to go" should be the only question—and

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Half-Trained.—MINISTER—"Young man, do you know how to dance?"

YOUNG MAN—"Well, parson, I know the holds, but I don't know the steps."—*Life.*

Too Late.—BRIGGS—"Everybody should lay up something for a rainy day."

GRIGGS—"True! But too many wait until it begins to sprinkle before starting to do so."—*Boston Transcript.*

Suggestion.—"Queer Boston man over in that corner; I can't get him interested in Emerson, or Longfellow, or Phillips Brooks."

"Try 'Joe' Wood on him."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Where It Began.—The building of the Tower of Babel was progressing nicely when suddenly some one asked: "How are we going to solve the trust question?"

Thence arose such a confusion of tongues that no one has been able to understand any one else ever since.—*Life.*

Safe.—Two old friends met in the sanctum of *The Congressional Record* and cordially shook hands.

"Well, said one, "I guess the change in Administration isn't going to affect us any."

"No danger," said the other. "*The Record* can't do without you and me."

They both laughed, shook hands again, and strolled into the copy room.

One was "Laughter."

The other "Applause."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Maternal Pride.—Jim Laferty had brought his mother to that haven of many of the city's unfortunates—the city poorhouse. Molly Laferty was still an active woman, but she bore no grudge to her children that they had left her to spend her last years in a city institution. After a time the matron, a kindly woman, thinking the time long for Molly, suggested she help with the mending. But Molly scornfully threw up her head and said: "Indeed, and it's not my son that would be after letting his old mother work."—*Life.*

Might-Have-Beens.—"I might have married a millionaire," declared Everywoman. "One of my old schoolmates is now one."

"And several of your schoolmates are working right in this town for $10 a week," retorted Everyman, "while one of them is in jail. I guess in marrying a chap getting $1,500 a year your average is fairly good."

And then Everybaby set up a howl and they had to stop quarreling to attend to him."—*Pittsburgh Post.*

For a Scent.—A grouchy butcher, who had watched the price of porterhouse steak climb the ladder of fame, was deep in the throes of an unusually bad grouch when a would-be customer, eight years old, approached him and handed him a penny.

"Please, mister, I want a cent's worth of sausage."

Turning on the youngster with a growl, he let forth this burst of good salesmanship:

"Go smell o' the hook!"—*New Orleans States.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EAS CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is co sulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no noti will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. A. S.," Cheyenne Agency, S. Dak.—"Plea give the etymology of the word 'honyoker.'"

The word "honyoker" appears in no Engli dictionary accessible to the Lexicographer.

"M. W. W.," Sunnyside, Ida.—"Which is correct: *is-o-late* or *i-so-late*, *is-o-lation* or *i-so-la-tion*, *is-o-lated or i-so-lated*?"

The pronunciation of "isolate" is given in the Standard Dictionary as either is'o-lêt (*i* as *i* in *miss*, *ê* as *a* in *fate*, but somewhat shortened) o ais'o-lêt (*ai* as *i* in *ice*), with a preference for the former. This is in accordance with the decis of the Standard's committee of fifty speciali who considered each case of disputed or vari pronunciation. It means that in the opinion this body of men, considerations of usage, analo etc., suggest the former pronunciation as pref able. But the pronunciation with so-called "lo *i*" in the first syllable is also in wide use, and mu be recognized as justified by the fact of that usag it can not, therefore, be called wrong.

"J. M. R.," Huntington Park, Cal.—"Kind give the pronunciation of the words 'aviatio 'cafeteria,' and 'chauffeur.'

Aviation—ê-vi-ê'shun; *ê* as *a* in *fate*. Cafeter —See column for October 26, 1912. Chauffeur- shō-fur'; *ō* as *o* in *note*, *ur* somewhat as *ir* in *fir*, but with the lips pursed as in making the sound of *u* in *rule*. The word is French, and hence the stress should not be so strongly marked as in English words, nor the unstressed syllable be so light.

"W. H. D.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Which is the accepted form in the following sentences: (1) 'Either you or I *am* (*are*) to be sent'; (2) 'That is all there *is* (*are*)'?"

(1) "Either you or I *am* to be sent." (2) "That is all there *is*." If the speaker *meant* to tell of several things taken separately he would say, "Those are all there *are*."

"H. I.," Calumet, Pa.—"Which form is correct: 'Rev. John Jones, D.D.,' or 'John Jones, D.D.'?"

"The Rev. John Jones, D.D." is the correct form. "The Rev." is a minister's distinctive title. In the case of "John Jones," you add, as a compliment, his scholastic degree, "D.D." This title you could put first, and then it might displace the usual title ("*Dr.* John Jones") or follow it ("The Rev. Dr. Jones").

"F. C. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Please state which form is correct: 'He stands six *feet* three,' or 'He stands six *foot* three.'"

"He stands six *feet* three" is to be preferred.

"W. I. C.," Texarkana, Tex.—"Menu" is pronounced correctly me-nu', *e* as *e* in "moment" and *u* as *u* in the French word "dune."

"E. G.," LaSalle, Ill.—"In reading numbers is it permissible to read 'naught' as the letter 'O'?"

No. But in calling a telephone number over the wire it is customary to give the name of the letter *o* instead of that of the figure *0*, in order to make oneself the more easily understood.

"B. T. M.," Middlesborough, Ky.—"Please state whether the expression 'nearly totally' is correct."

In its grammar it is correct, but it could be improved in its rhetoric. Repetition of sound in "near*ly*" total*ly*" is unpleasant; "*almost* totally" is less disagreeable to the ear.

"P. M. A.," Augusta, Ga.—"Are the following sentences good English? (1) 'I was greatly his inferior in ability and knowledge, let alone that I was a woman'; (2) 'Aren't I my own master?' Both quotations are from 'Adrian Savage.'"

(1) "*Let alone* that I was a woman" is dialectic for "aside from the fact that I," etc. (2) "*Aren't* I?" is vulgar for "*Am* I not?" Neither expression is good English, but each, of course, may be natural and proper as the speech of characters in a novel.

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

December 14.—Gen. Louis Botha resigns the Premiership of the Union of South Africa.

December 15.—Whitelaw Reid, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, dies in London.

December 17.—Prince Katsura, and not Count Terauchi, as was recently reported, is to be Premier of Japan, say cable dispatches.

December 18.—Roland G. Garros, a Frenchman, establishes a new oversea record in aviation by flying 160 miles from Tunis to Sicily.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

December 14.—It is agreed that Senators Bacon of Georgia and Gallinger of New Hampshire shall alternate as presidents *pro tem* during the present session of Congress.

The annual report of Controller L. O. Murray shows that 25,195 banks this year have assets of $25,000,000,000, an increase of $1,355,000,000 over last year's assets.

December 16.—In deciding the "Reading coal case" the Supreme Court rules there is no proof that there is a general combination of mining interests in violation of the Sherman Law.

Dr. Carl L. Alsberg is chosen Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture.

William J. Flynn is appointed Chief of the Secret Service Bureau.

December 17.—Montgomery Schuyler, Jr., is appointed Minister to Ecuador.

The following men are appointed members of the Commission on Industrial Relations: Senator George Sutherland of Utah; George B. Chandler, a member of the Connecticut legislature; Charles S. Barrett of Atlanta, president of the Farmers' Union; F. A. Delano of Chicago, president of the Wabash Railroad; Adolph Lewisohn of New York City, merchant and philanthropist; F. C. Schwedtman of St. Louis, vice-president of the National Manufacturers' Association and electrical engineer; A. B. Garretson of Iowa, president of the Railway Conductors' Association; John B. Lennon of Chicago, treasurer of the American Federation of Labor, and James O'Connell of the District of Columbia, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor.

December 18.—The House passes the Burnett Bill requiring that immigrants shall be able to read in some recognized language.

December 19.—J. P. Morgan, testifying before the Pujo Committee, says that a Money Trust is impossible in this country.

In a message to Congress President Taft denies that his motive in putting 36,000 fourth-class postmasters on the civil service list was political.

President Taft starts on a trip to Panama.

The House adjourns till January 2.

GENERAL

December 16.—Gov. G. W. Donaghey of Arkansas pardons 360 convicts as a protest against the State's system of leasing prisoners.

President-elect Wilson returns from his Bermuda vacation.

December 18.—Arcani, a notorious Filipino outlaw chief, is killed by Lieut. E. H. Johnson, of the Philippine Constabulary.

Capt. John Watson, of the Eighth Cavalry, is killed by a Moro in the Philippines.

Will Carleton, the poet, dies at his home in Brooklyn.

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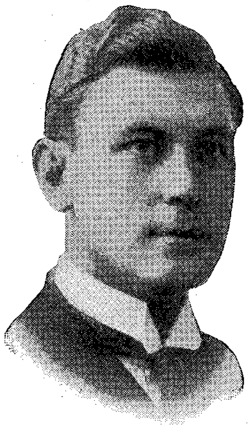
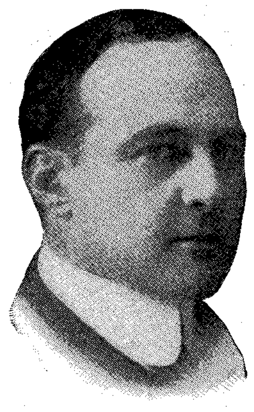


CARL GANTVOORT

Carl Gantvoort, who has a leading role in the revival of the Smith-DeKoven opera, "Robin Hood," says:

"I always fill my pipe with Tuxedo. Tuxedo and I are firm friends."

Carl Gantvoort

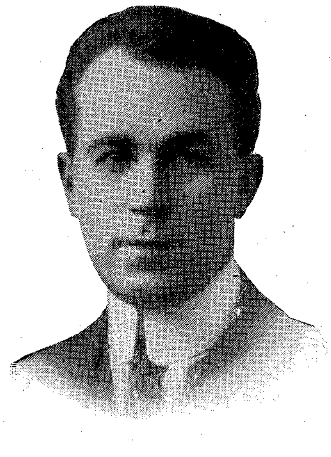


GEORGE LYDECKER

George Lydecker, who is contributing much to the success of Charles Frohman's production, "The Girl from Montmartre," says:

"My voice derives real benefit after a pipeful of Tuxedo. Its soothing qualities are undeniable, and its very mildness removes all chance of harmful effects."

George Lydecker



JACK HENDERSON

Jack Henderson, the clever singer who appeared in the "Pink Lady" production, which had an all summer run in London, says:

"Loud cheers for Tuxedo. My favorite—always. I put new zest into my singing after a pipeful of Tuxedo. I find Tuxedo a real voice help."

Jack Henderson

DONALD BRIAN

Donald Brian, of "Merry Widow" fame, now starring in "The Siren," says:

"I have found that the use of Tuxedo does not interfere with my singing. On the contrary, I've never indulged in a more satisfying, more really beneficial smoke."

Donald Brian

FORREST HUFF

Forrest Huff, now playing one of the chief roles in the Shubert production, "The Merry Countess," says:

"Tuxedo is miles ahead of any other tobacco I've ever tried. I prescribe Tuxedo any time as a throat-soother."

Forrest Huff

J. HUMBIRD DUFFEY

J. Humbird Duffey, who plays the hero role in Werba and Luescher's production of "The Rose Maid," says:

"Tuxedo surely is the singer's smoke. Cool and smooth, it helps the voice, and it's a wonderful nerve rest. I recommend Tuxedo highly to all singers."

J Humbird Duffey